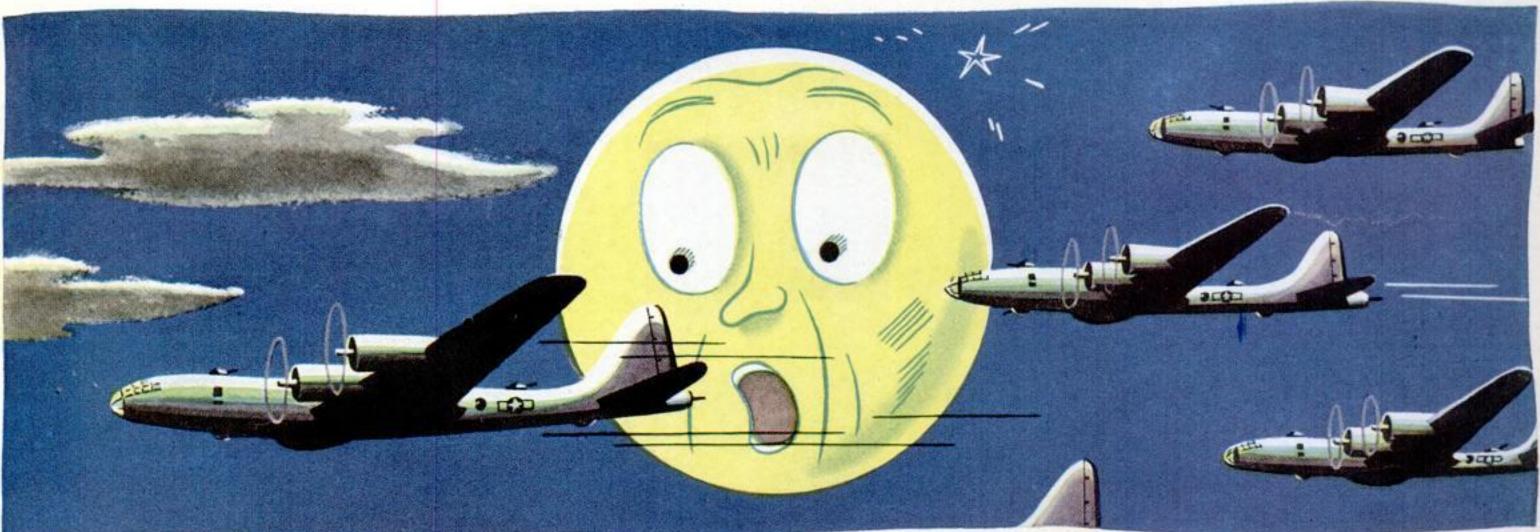
BALLET SWIMMER

AUGUST 27, 1945 U CENTS
BY SUBSCRIPTION: TWO YEARS \$8.50



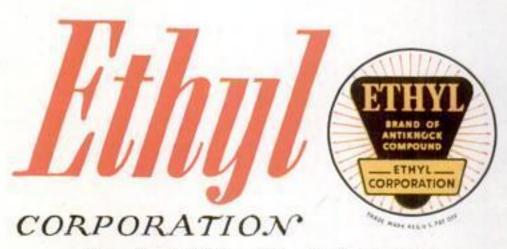




Even the man in the moon wouldn't know for certain when the war is going to end. But one thing you can be sure of—as long as American soldiers, sailors and airmen are in action, the best gasoline America can produce will be with them in the fight.

Today, the manufacture of combat gasoline is taking the cream of the U.S. petroleum industry's production, plus most of the Ethyl fluid manufactured. That's why gasoline at home must still be limited both as to quantity and quality.

But when final Victory is achieved, you can look forward to getting unlimited quantities of top-quality Ethyl gasoline again—Ethyl that will bring out the best performance of any car.



Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y.

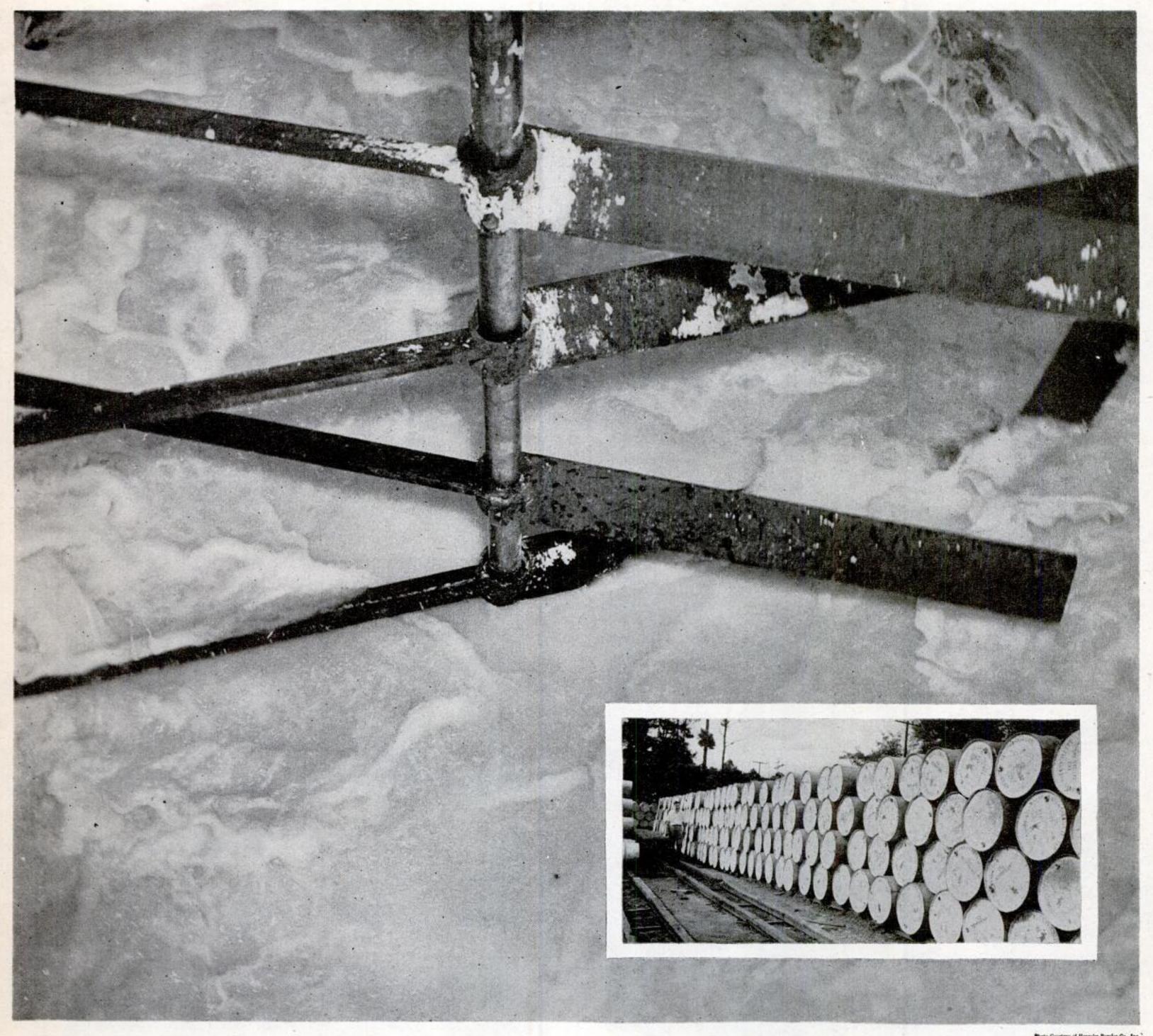


Photo Courtesy of Bercules Powder Co., In-

Soap from pine trees helps make better tires

Another example of "building for today, testing for tomorrow"

In the large vat above, and in the barrels awaiting shipment, is more soap than most people will use in a lifetime. But nobody is going to bathe with it. It will be used in making synthetic rubber for tires—a new kind of synthetic rubber developed by B. F. Goodrich.

Some sort of soap is used in making all types of synthetic rubber. Until recently it was soap derived from animal fats. The new soap shown here is made from rosin that comes from pine stumps. This different soap makes a definite improvement in rubber.

Tires made from the new rubber give more wear than tires made from ordinary synthetic. They run cooler . . . and this is important, because heat destroys rubber. It's doubly important in big truck tires that often get as hot as boiling water.

The new rubber was developed several

months ago, and made in plants operated for the government by B. F. Goodrich. It was used in military tires, and was kept a military secret. Then it was released for use in heavy truck tires. Now it is going into passenger car tires made by B. F. Goodrich.

This is only one of dozens of improvements that B. F. Goodrich has made since offering the first tires containing synthetic rubber ever sold to motorists in America—in June 1940. All these improvements are indications of the kind of extra value, extra safety and extra wear you get whenever you buy a B. F. Goodrich tire. The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

In war or peace

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER



Copyrighted material

... by the Skin of our Teeth

SEVERAL TIMES during the European phase of this war, victory was almost within Germany's grasp . . . on land, on the sea, or in the air.

Above all, knowing the vital importance of air supremacy, the Nazis tried time and again to wrest it back from the Allies.

And they almost succeeded.



Time ran out

Especially in the last months of the war, our margin of safety was slimmer than most of us suspected.

Just how slim it was is known best to certain American military experts who have since inspected some of Germany's underground research laboratories and war plants.

Here they saw secret weapons in various stages of development . . . weapons which might conceivably have turned the trick for the Nazis if they could have used them boldly in a last desperate gamble.

Some of these things can now be revealed. Others cannot - yet.

In one plant, the U. S. Army officers found partially assembled jet fighter planes of radical new design. There were planes potentially better than anything the Allies had in

combat at that time.

If time hadn't run out on the Germans, quantities of these jet planes might have changed the balance of air power in their favor.

In a V rocket plant, burrowed 800 feet deep in limestone rock, our technicians found blueprints for a fearful V bomb with an estimated range of 3000 miles.

"We planned to destroy New York and other American cities starting in November," said a German rocket engineer.



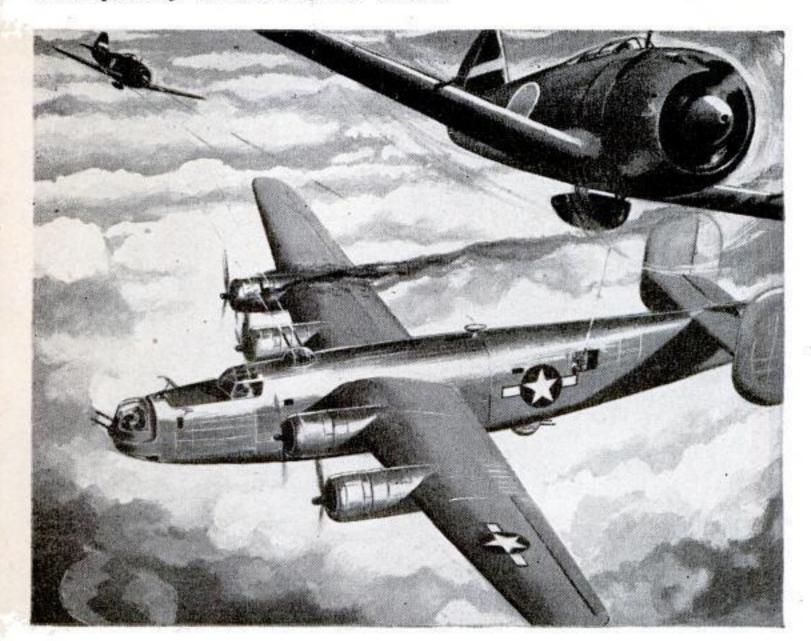
Target: U.S.A.

In a converted salt mine, our ordnance officers examined nearly completed jet-propelled heavy bombers . . . bombers claimed by the Germans to be capable of crashing high explosives into the industrial cities of the eastern United States and flying back again across the Atlantic.

Goering himself said the planes had been successfully testflown and would have been in operation if Germany could have held out 3 months longer.

But those catastrophes, and others, never quite came to pass on the German timetable of war. We managed, right to

the end, to maintain the air supremacy we had achieved ... sometimes just by the skin of our teeth.



How about Japan?

What's happening in those war plants the Japs have built underground? We wish we knew! We, for one, are not selling this enemy short-not on scientific ingenuity born of desperation.

Every now and then—close on the heels of dispatches telling how our heroic flyers are knocking Japs out of the sky at a ratio of 10 to 1—comes a disturbing rumor of an entirely new Jap weapon.

This is why it would be one of the costliest mistakes this country could possibly make, if we were to permit ourselves to be lulled into a sense of security because of our present-day air superiority.

The race we must win

We are woefully stupid if we assume that Japan isn't working desperately to develop new planes and air-borne weapons that will whittle down our air superiority.

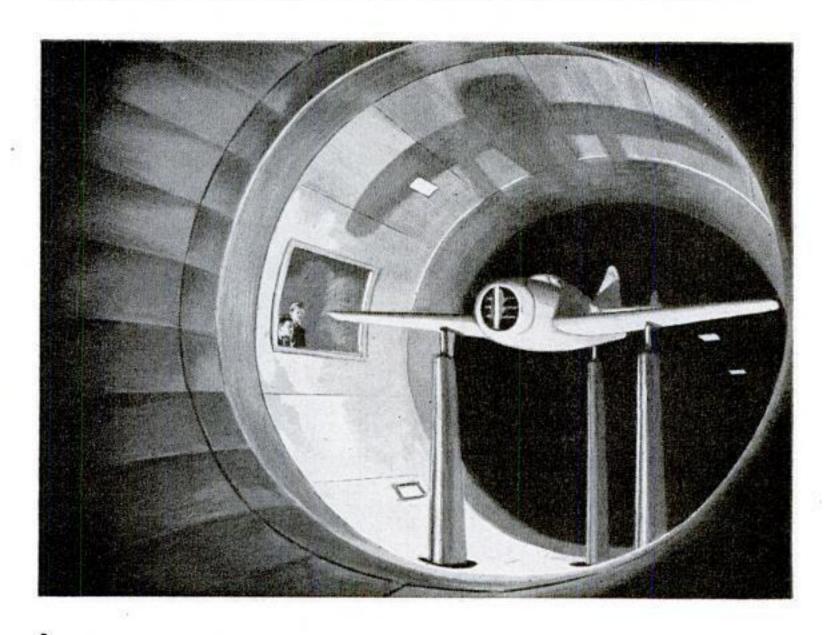
Air supremacy, alone, of course, will not win this war or guarantee a lasting peace in the years to come.

But if we maintain air supremacy in the Pacific, Japan can't win.

And as long as we maintain our air superiority after victory, no aggressor nation is apt to be foolhardy enough to dream of attacking us.

That is why constant and continuing research in the field of aeronautics is a MUST for America-today and always!

But experimental research is only the first step in winning the race that will insure America from attack in the future . . .



The best planes periodically resulting from this research must be put in production in sufficient quantities to develop manufacturing techniques and tools and to keep the nucleus of a manufacturing organization which can be quickly expanded if ever needed.

We must also have enough planes for our Armed Services to train the Flight and Ground Crews in their use. One or two experimental planes are not enough to keep our Air Force and manufacturing organizations ready for any emergency.

Only when the design and production "bugs" always present in a new plane are revealed and eliminated by use-can our ever-improving aircraft be considered proven military weapons.

LET'S KEEP AMERICA STRONG IN THE AIR!

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif. Vultee Field, Calif. Fairfield, Calif.

Tucson, Ariz. Fort Worth, Texas New Orleans, La.

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CONVAIR MODEL 37 Pan American Clipper

LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber

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CORONADO patrol bomber

PRIVATEER search plane

CATALINA patrol bomber

VALIANT basic trainer

SENTINEL "Flying Jeep"

"PROTECTING THE AMERICAN HOME"



Raiding Indians captured James Johnson and his wife and on the first night of encampment, August 31, 1754, Elizabeth Captive Johnson became the third white child to be born in what is now Vermont. The Indians erected a lean-to to protect Mrs. Johnson and her baby.

Good News for a Million Babies

Welcome the Baby with Protection. Along with the gifts and good wishes upon Baby's arrival, give the most practical present of them all-a Juvenile Life Insurance policy in your newborn's name. Yes, he can now be insured at birth in one of the oldest, strongest companies in the United States-National Life of Vermont.

Education Ahead. Many a boy or girl, years from now, will say an appreciative "thanks" to his parents for this foresighted gift. It creates a substantial fund for college, professional school, the purchase of a home, or a start in business. Recall how grateful you would have been at college age had your Dad been able to make such a provision.

Is there a new baby in your home? Five Plans at Low Cost. When your child has grown to manhood he may find he is not insurable. Yet, through your foresight now he can own valuable insurance at low cost. 5 popular insurance plans are available for children age zero to four:

> Twenty Payment Life Endowment at Age Eighteen Twenty-Year Endowment Twenty-Five Year Endowment Thirty-Year Endowment

For children age 5 to 9, six plans are available, and the 10-14 year-old can have almost the same choice of regular insurance as his Dad. Policies for ages zero to four, not issued in New York State.

For more complete information, clip and send the coupon below.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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A Mutual Company,	founded in 1850,	"as solid as the	granite hills of	Vermont"

A Mutual Company,	founded in 1850, "as solid as the granite hills of Vermont"
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Without obligation, National Life's Juvenile	please send me more complete information about
My Name	
Business or Home Addre	95

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

LETTER FROM THE BURGOMASTER

Sirs:

I thought you might be interested to know how very grateful the people of my town of Maastricht are to the American citizens who, with the cooperation of the American Red Cross, have done so much to relieve the terrible need of our people.

As the burgomaster of Maastricht, one of the first liberated towns in Holland, I want to express my deepfelt gratitude to your people and I hope that your fine magazine, which we read here with deep interest, will help me to reach many thousands of American friends.

Lieut. Colonel Leo P. Senecal from Chicopee (Mass.), a Civil Affairs officer for this area of the Netherlands. has taken a very active part in the arrangements necessary for the distribution of clothes among children and grown-up people of the American area in the province of Limburg. . . . I wish to express my most sincere thanks to everyone who has cooperated to achieve this marvelous success, as I am fully aware of the tremendous efforts that have been made.

JONKHEER MYNHEER W. MICHIELS VAN KESSENICH Burgomaster of Maastricht Maastricht, Holland

GERTRUDE STEIN

Sirs:

I have read with interest and read with interest I did, Gertrude Stein's LIFE article on postwar Germany (LIFE, Aug. 6).

Quoth she that the German people are obediently warlike and advises teaching every German child disobedience by confusing their minds and getting their little minds confused so there will be peace.

And how to do this is simple say I. Take away all their textbooks and give them a new set written by Gertrude Stein which should certainly confuse their little warlike minds no end alas! This is my suggestion and there it is, Isn't it?

GEORGE McCURRACH Monmouth Beach, N.J.

Sirs:

. . . There can no longer be any doubt about it. Our little Barbara (now 5) is a child extraordinary, the only difference between La Stein and our Barbara being that Stein writes it and Barbara talks it, which, of course, makes Barbara even greater.

"Mommie, today at kindergarten I drew a pretty picture and it had a pink rabbit in it and Miss Curto didn't make us put our heads down on our desks and rest and I forgot my milk money."

See what I mean?

DEAN MODRICKER

Fort Wayne, Ind.

LIFE has no trouble seeing what Barbara means.—ED.

Please spare us from any more of Gertrude Stein's inanities. . . .

> CAPTAIN WILLIAM E. MALLOY, USN

Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:

Let's have more articles by Gertrude Stein. That was excellent.

CPL. PETE BERGER

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Sirs:

I thoroughly enjoyed the story by Gertrude Stein and thought, because of LIFE's interest in Gertrude, you might also be interested in a rather unusual photograph of the back of her head which was made by Ray Lee Jackson, the portrait photographer of the press department of the National Broadcasting Company.

The photograph, which we have had for several years in our press department, was made when Miss Stein visited this country in 1937.

Ray Lee's simple explanation for photographing the back of her head



STEIN, GERTRUDE

runs about like this: "She writes backwards so I thought we ought to photograph her backwards."

> SYDNEY H. EIGES Manager, Press Department

National Broadcasting Company New York, N.Y.

ARMY INSIGNIA

We believe that LIFE deserves the grateful thanks of this Army Specialized Training Reserve Program unit for including our shoulder patch among the other Army insignia (LIFE, Aug. 6). We deeply resent the attitude of many civilians that we 17-year-olds are not soldiers in the sense that regulars are. As one of the few 100% volunteer units in the Army, and serving without salary, the ASTRP has provided the Army with hundreds of top-notch technicians who would otherwise have gone into service as ordinary foot soldiers. We appreciate your recognition of the contribution of the reservists to our Army's war effort.

PVT. EUGENE MARLATT, ASTRP

Houghton, Mich.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

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August 27, 1945

Volume 19 Number 9



More bewitching than ever—Betty Hutton in natural color tone on a great new radio

SHE's dynamic—this merry madcap of song. Even more magnetic when you hear her vivid performance in the glorious natural color tone of the coming General Electric radio.

Breath-taking Realism

On this revolutionary radio you'll hear magic tones and overtones lost on even the best present day conventional sets. You'll listen enthralled to flawless reception unbelievably free from static, fading and station interference.

Everything in Radio and Television

This newest kind of radio is only one of the amazing models General Electric will offer someday soon at popular prices. There also will be standard radios, radio-phonographs with a startling new system of tone reproduction, and the new revolutionary self-charging portable.

General Electric television receivers, too, with their large clear pictures, will set an entirely new standard in home entertainment.

FREE: Afascinating booklet, "YOUR COMINGRADIO."

28 pages—handsomely illustrated in full color. A forecast of what radios, radio-phonographs and television
receivers will be like after the war. For your free copy
mail a postcard with the title, "YOUR COMINGRADIO"
and your name and address to Electronics Department,
General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.

Hear the G-E radio programs: "The World Today" news, Monday through Friday, 6:45 p.m., EWT, CBS. "The G-E All-Girl Orchestra," Sunday 10 p.m., EWT, NBC. "The G-E House Party," Monday through Friday, 4 p.m., EWT, CBS.





LEADER IN RADIO, TELEVISION AND ELECTRONICS



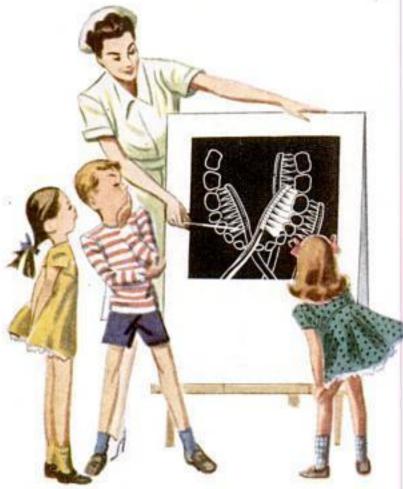
For long life and better reception ask for electronic radio tubes by General Electric.



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No Other Brush Offers So Much!

Thirty million sales last year made Dr. West's Miracle-Tuft far and away America's favorite toothbrush. For Miracle-Tuft has everything a prime health essential should have . . . offers you more than any other brush! So, to better guard your dental health and the natural beauty of your smile, get Dr. West's Miracle-Tuft, just 50¢.



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IT'S SEALED IN GLASS



GUARANTEED FOR A YEAR

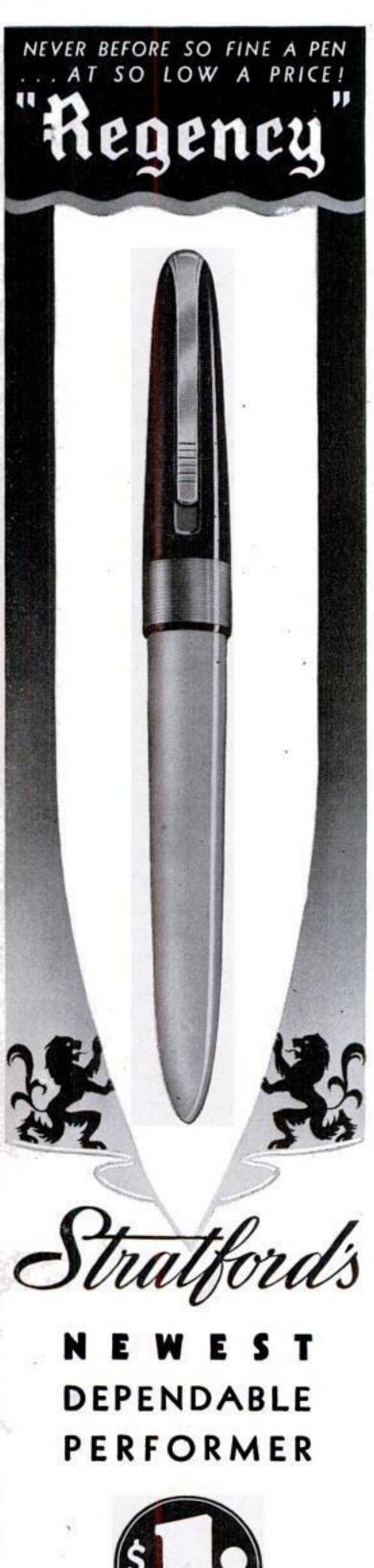


IT'S ANTI-SOGGY



IT'S WATERPROOFED







Available in Jet Black and 3 Iuxurious duotones: Sapphire Blue and Blue-Gray, Forest Green and Green-Gray, Maroon and Pearl Gray.



SALZ BROTHERS INC., Salz Building, New York 1, N. Y.

TO THE EDITORS CONTINUED

This is the shoulder insignia of the Philippine Division. It was omitted from your otherwise excellent article.

The Carabao on this insignia represents the Philippines. The Philippine



Division was composed of the 31st, 45th and 57th Regiments of U.S. Infantry, the 23rd and 24th Regiments of U.S. Field Artillery, the 14th U.S. Engineers and the 12th U.S. Medical Regiment.

The Philippine Division fought gallantly on Luzon and Bataan, and though it surrendered to the Japanese it did so not because it was defeated by them on the field of battle, but because it was beaten by hunger and disease.

Only a handful of men who have been released from the Jap prison camps are legally entitled to wear this insignia.

History and LIFE should give it an honored place among the great divisions of the U.S. Army.

COLONEL GEORGE S. CLARKE Atlanta, Ga.

Sirs:

In your otherwise excellent presentation of Army shoulder insignia, you failed to include two combat divisions which I am sure you would not wish to slight-the 16th and 20th Armored Divisions. Though both of these have been in action only briefly, they were very much a part of our forces in the European Theater of Operations. The 20th, as part of the Seventh Army, cut off a large number of Germans south of Munich and, while operating around Salzburg, captured a few high-ranking Nazi generals. The 16th fought for only one day, at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, where it found to its dismay that Allied bombers aiming at the Skoda munitions works in that city had tragically demolished most of the available supplies

of the famed local beer. Incidentally, the 7th Infantry Division is not the "Sightseeing" Division; that is the nickname of the 6th. The 7th is known as the "Hourglass"-because of the design of its shoulder patch. Several of our divisions have acquired nicknames more modern than the ones you used. The 27th, which has traveled over a good deal of the Pacific, now calls itself the "Galla Vanter." The 28th, which originally had a "Keystone" nickname and shoulder patch because of its Pennsylvania National Guard affiliations, is now often known as the "Bloody Bucket," a name pinned on it by the Germans after they had had a chance to reflect on both its shoulder patch and its battle habits. The 91st is the "Powder River" Division and has a loud battle cry ("Powder River-Let 'Er Buck!") which has been flung across a substantial number of Italian streams. And so forth.

You have done our combat soldiers a notable service by presenting their insignia to the public at this time. Too often a man returning home from over-

"It's EASY and it's FUN!"

-says Mrs. Lois Clarke of St. Paul, Minn.

Wife and mother tells how she lost 53 pounds and "that middle-aged look."

"If only I had known how easily I could become slender," says Mrs. Lois Clarke, "and what fun it would be, I could have saved myself years of unhappiness. I read again and again about women who had taken the DuBarry Success Course, but I felt that somehow they must be different. So I went on-tired, irritable, overweight. Self-conscious about my looks, I dropped out of the Parent-Teachers Association and the Red Cross-just stayed home.

"At last, finding myself so out of proportion that I had to buy matronly dresses in size 42, I desperately decided to do something. That was when my mother, worried about my health, gave me the DuBarry Success Course. With her encouragement and my husband's tonguein-cheek approval, I sailed in-went through the Course twice, Results: Down from 181 pounds to 128. Down from size 42 to size 14. That 'middle-aged look' is gone. My skin is fine and clear, and my hair, once so stringy, is now truly lovely."

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Haven't you wished that you might be slender again, hear the compliments of friends, wear youthful styles, feel like a new person? The DuBarry Success Course can help you. It brings

to you right in your own home the methods taught by Ann Delafield at the famous Richard Hudnut Salon, New York. More than 225,000 women and girls of all ages from 12 to 60 have found it a way to beauty and vitality.

The Course is intensely practical. It fits into your daily life. You get an analysis of



Before

Above, a snap-shot of Mrs. Clarke when starting her Course. At right, the lovely Lois Clarke of today, looking far younger than her 35 years.

> your needs, a goal to work for and a plan for attaining it. You learn how to bring your weight and body proportions to normal, care for your skin, style your hair becomingly, use make-up for glamour, look better, feel better - be at your best.

LOST

53 POUNDS

BUST

9" LESS

WAIST

9½" LESS

ABDOMEN 17½" LESS

HIPS

12" LESS

Why not use the coupon to find out what the Success Course can do for you?

Accepted for Advertising in Publications of the American Medical Association.

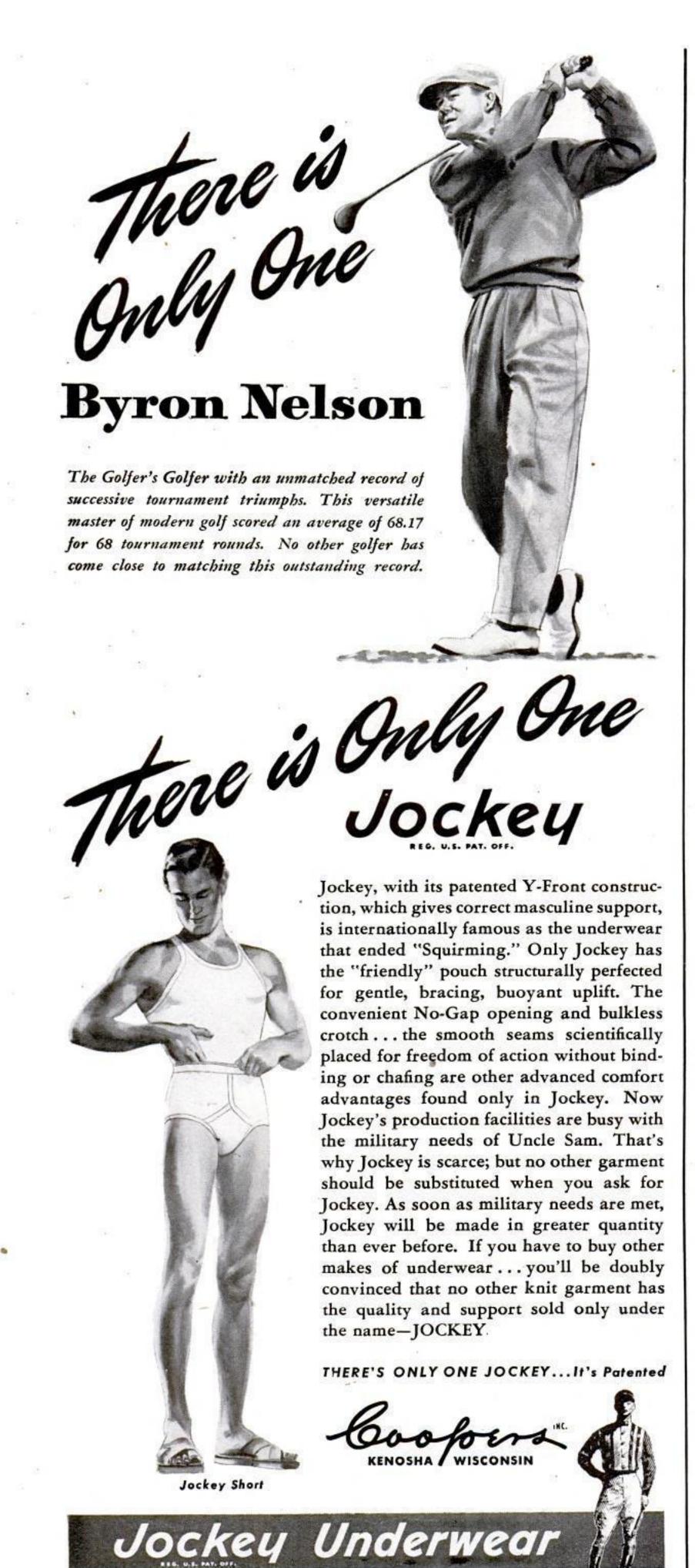


With your Course you receive a Chest containing a generous supply of DuBarry Beauty and Make-up Preparations.



Please send the booklet telling all about the DuBarry Home Success Course.

Miss			
Mrs			
Street			



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

seas service discovers, to his dismay, that the people for whom he thought he was fighting neither recognize his patch

nor know anything about his outfit. . . .

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER E. J. KAHN JR., USA

New York, N.Y.

◆ LIFE's thanks to Soldier-Author Kahn. The existence of the 16th and 20th Armored Divisions had not been officially announced by the War Department when LIFE's story went to press.—ED.

FORECAST

Sirs:

Your transatlantic enterprise in bringing the "leader" page of *The Times* of London, July 27 issue, to LIFE in the Aug. 6 issue is commendable journalistic leadership.

Incidentally, the left-hand column of the reproduced editorial page contains a sentence that I am sure we all hope is prophetic politically as well as meteorologically. Under Weather Forecast we read, "... Further outlook for the British Isles.—Mainly fair over most of the British Isles."

KARL F. KASSEBAUM

New York, N. Y.

CORRECTION

Sirs:

My attention has been called to my name under the picture of another woman in your story on the Charter hearings (LIFE, July 30).

I am sending my own picture, which will you kindly publish over a correction?

ELIZABETH A. SMART Washington, D. C.

● LIFE's apologies to Miss Smart, who testified at the Charter hearings as director of the Women's Christian Temperance Union—ED.



WCTU'S SMART

WHITHER THE FERRIS WHEEL?

Sirs

Concerning your interesting article on Coney Island (LIFE, Aug. 6), I notice your statement that Coney's Ferris wheel was transplanted from the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. I always thought the wheel was removed to France for the Paris Exposition. Afterwards it was broken up for scrap iron. . .

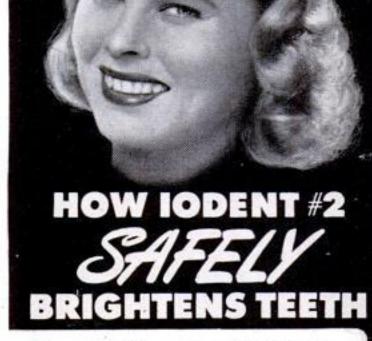
HORACE E. FITZER

Ilion, N. Y.

Sirs:

Trade Marks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Ferris wheel of that fair was transported to the St. Louis Exposition in 1903. I know I saw this wheel in St. Louis in 1906. A few days later I went out to see it again and it had been torn

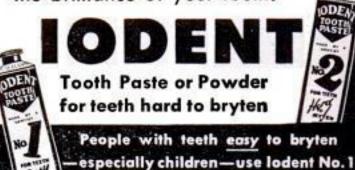


To reveal the natural brilliance of your smile, change at once to lodent No. 2, made by a Dentist. It's astonishing! And here's why!

Clock yourself next time you brush your teeth. You probably spend less than 1 minute. Clock your dentifrice. It's foamed up and dispersed — much of its "brightening action" all too quickly gone.

lodent No. 2 is a special blend of compact clinging ingredients that work longer on the surface of your teeth—floating surface smudge away.

Try it! See how it helps reveal the brilliance of your teeth!





THE WRONG KEY?

Use a Knifedge eraser. It's sharp and thin. Neatly, quickly removes a single letter, a misplaced comma, a whole word or line. No error is too small to stump Knifedge. Does an efficient job on both typed and written work. The Typists Tip comes only on Ticonderoga 1395. Ask for it.

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Demand Dixon

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Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Deat. 43-J8, Jersey City 3, N. J.
Canadian Plant: Dixon Pencil Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

To New Members of "America's Biggest Bargain Book Club" This extraordinary offer to new members is the greatest in the entire history of "America's Biggest Bargain Book Club"! YOURS ABSOLUTELY FREE—any one of FOUR sensational modern best-sellers shown at the top of this page . . . and, in addition, any one of FOUR time-tested masterpieces shown at right! TWO FREE BOOKS— Best of the Old and Best of the New-both

Any One of These Great Best-Sellers

EARTH AND HIGH HEAV

By Gwethalyn Graham

MITE!" Can Love and Religion mix without exploding? If your love was in danger of being wrecked by prejudice, intolerance and pride-what decision would you

THE STORY THEY SAID WAS "DYNA-

In this great new best-seller, Erica and Marc give you their answers! And no matter what your faith, or which side you take—his or hers—you will race through this daring novel to the very last page!

STRANGE WOMAN

By Ben Ames Williams

ANGEL OR DEVIL—WHICH WAS SHE? To the New England world, Jenny Hager was a charming, righteous woman. But to the eight men who really knew her-father, husband, sons, lovers-this Maine Cleopatra was a shameless, passionate she-devil.

She caused her father to drown himself in rum—gave one husband new zest for life—despite his seventy years! Nearly 500,000 readers have gasped at this daring story of an utterly amazing character!

THE RAZOR'S EDGE

By W. Somerset Maugham

NEITHER WEALTH NOR LOVE COULD LURE HIM! The woman in Larry Darrell's life did everything to bring him happiness. Yet he turned down love, riches, career. But what was he seeking? And why did he become so fascinated by drunken Sophie. plaything of Paris?

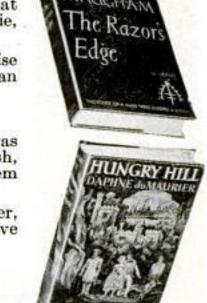
Over 1,000,000 copies published! You will thrill to this worldly-wise novel-by the master story-teller who gave you "Rain," "Of Human Bondage," "The Moon and Sixpence."

HUNGRY HILL

By Daphne du Maurier

HER PLAYTHINGS WERE . . . MONEY AND MEN! Fanny-Rosa was only 17—yet her green eyes flashed a challenge no man could resist! Impish. teasing, devil-may-care, she tossed men's fortunes to the winds; robbed them of faith in women!

Here is a gorgeous, turbulent, swift-moving book! Daphne du Maurier, who gave you REBECCA, has surpassed herself in this story of "wild love and wilder killings"!



HIGH HEVLER

Also One of These Great Masterpieces

THE DECAMERON TEEMING WITH RIOTOUS LIFE AND LAUGHTER:
These roistering tales are as fresh and earthy as the day they
were written over six centuries ago. They teem with life, were written over six centuries ago. They teem with life, loud laughter, riotous entertainment-of men in love and women who pretend they are, of sinning "saints" and saintly sinners!

Each story is told with all the daring skill that marks Boccaccio as one of the most robust and gleeful taletellers in all literature!

WAR AND PEACE

By Tolstoy

DESIGNED TO BE READ AS A MODERN NOVEL. The book the world has called "the greatest novel ever written!" Here is love at its most passionate, war at its most savage, man in his noblest and basest moments, woman at her tenderest.

Through War and Peace walks every type of humanity, high and low, during one of history's epic hours—the invasion of Russia by Napoleon. Reading this book is a fascinating, life-time experience!

THE DECLINE AND ROMAN EMPIRE FALL OF THE

By Edward Gibbon

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· JINX FALKENBURG in "The Gay Senorita"-a Columbia picture



"Lipton's BRISK flavor makes <u>perfect</u> ice tea" says lovely Jinx Falkenburg

"That's because its BRISK flavor—to use the tea experts' term—is always fresh and spirited," explains popular cover girl Jinx.

"Yes, Lipton's makes really perfect iced tea! It gives a fillip of refreshment to lazy, summer days.

"And," continues this youthful, delicious eyeful,
iced tea made with Lipton's is rich, full-bodied. It never tastes wishy-washy as do
ordinary teas. It keeps its brisk flavor."

And Jinx is right! The test of any tea is how it tastes iced. Keep a pitcher of Lipton's in the icebox. It's nice to have a refreshing summer beverage always on hand! Get it at your grocer's tomorrow.

LIPTON TEA

Brisk flavor _never flat

Copyright 1945, Thos. J. Lipton, Inc.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

down for scrap. I have a couple of souvenirs.

PROF. WILLIAM WILKINSON Rochester, N. Y.

Sirs:

. . . After the Chicago fair the wheel was taken down and re-erected at an amusement park on the Chicago West Side, where I saw it in 1905.

WILLIAM E. MARSH Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sirs:

... After the Chicago fair was closed, the Ferris wheel was moved to the North Side of Chicago, where it attracted thousands of visitors over a period of several years until it was sold to a junk dealer.

Mr. Ferris would turn over in his grave at this belittlement of his masterpiece.

RAYMOND G. WILLIAMS Providence, R. I.

◆ He would indeed. To set the record straight, the Coney Island Ferris wheel came from the Chicago fair by way of the St. Louis Exposition. It was not, however, the only wheel at the Chicago fair.—ED.

LIFE for Navy, Coast Guard or Marine Personnel OVERSEAS

On July 1, 1945, a new postal order went into effect providing that subscriptions for Navy, Coast Guard and Marine personnel overseas must be requested in writing by the recipient. To LIFE subscribers and subscription-givers this means:

- 1. Subscriptions entered prior to July 1, 1945, will continue to be serviced for the full term of the subscription.
- 2. A new or renewal subscription from an overseas serviceman himself is in itself a request for the magazine.
- 3. But a new or renewal subscription ordered by anyone other than the serviceman—a relative, friend, or subscription agent—must be accompanied by a written request from the addressee. This applies also to Christmas gift renewals.

In an effort to avoid confusion when gift subscriptions are up for renewal, LIFE has sent to all of its FPO subscribers a Navy-approved form asking for the required request. But we also suggest that readers who have entered or who wish to enter or renew subscriptions for overseas Navy, Coast Guard or Marine personnel ask for the necessary written request from overseas so they'll have it when needed.

HAY FEVER



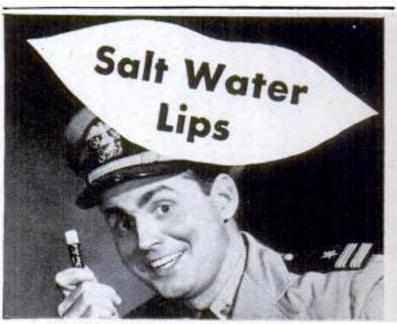
Hay fever stop up your head, stifle your breathing? Let a Luden's help you. As it melts in your mouth com-

forting menthol vapor rises with each breath to help relieve stuffy



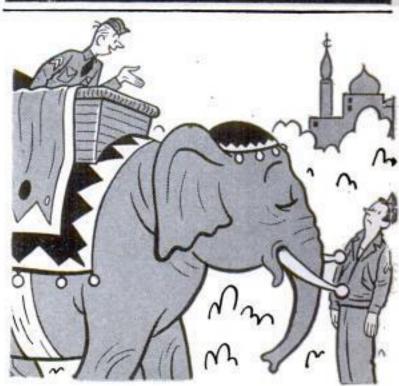
NEW LUDEN'S HONEY-LICORICE COUGH DROPS!

Here's a new flavor in cough relief by the makers of Luden's Menthol Cough Drops. Both are medicated. Both 5¢.



On duty with our Armed Forces the world 'round...that's "CHAP STICK!" Used in summer and winter—it's the greatest little helper for cracked, chapped, sunburned lips. Specially medi-





"I got him for a pack of Marlin Blades!"

Marlin double edge blades 18 for 25c. Guaranteed by The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.



Christer... will reflect a world of new beauty...



and give you the greatest driving improvement in 30 years.

*GYROL FLUID DRIVE



MAKE SOME SAUERKRAUT...PICKLES...SALTED CORN ... WHILE VEGETABLES ARE PLENTIFUL AT YOUR MARKET OR IN YOUR OWN GARDEN.

Now, your grocer is featuring displays of Morton's Salt with home-preserving gear and fruits and vegetables.

It's a tip for you to "Salt Some Away" or as has been said "Can All You Can."

Salting away food is so simple. You can make sauerkraut... brined beans ... salted corn ... pickles, plain or dill ... with the least effort and fuss of any home preserving. You can use crocks, jars, kegs ... even a barrel! And stretch your precious ration of home-canning sugar.

For almost 100 years, Morton's Salt has been a favorite of thrifty people who salt some away while produce is plentiful.

There's a form of Morton's Salt that's just right for every use; the famous round, blue package brings you pure, free-running Morton's for the table and kitchen.

Want salt-brining recipes? Write for the 1945 edition of Morton's war-time booklet. It's free.

Address: Morton Salt Co., Chicago 4.

When it rains it pours



LIFE



LIFE'S COVER

The girl on LIFE's cover is the dancer Belita, who is performing one of her many maneuvers under the water of Los Angeles' Town House pool (see pp. 14-15). As the picture shows, Belita has excellent qualifications for these gymnastics, being 5 feet 5½ inches tall and weighing 125 pounds. But the picture does not show either her volatile personality or the two scars which she got by running through a glass door one day when she was particularly angry.

Daniel Longwell

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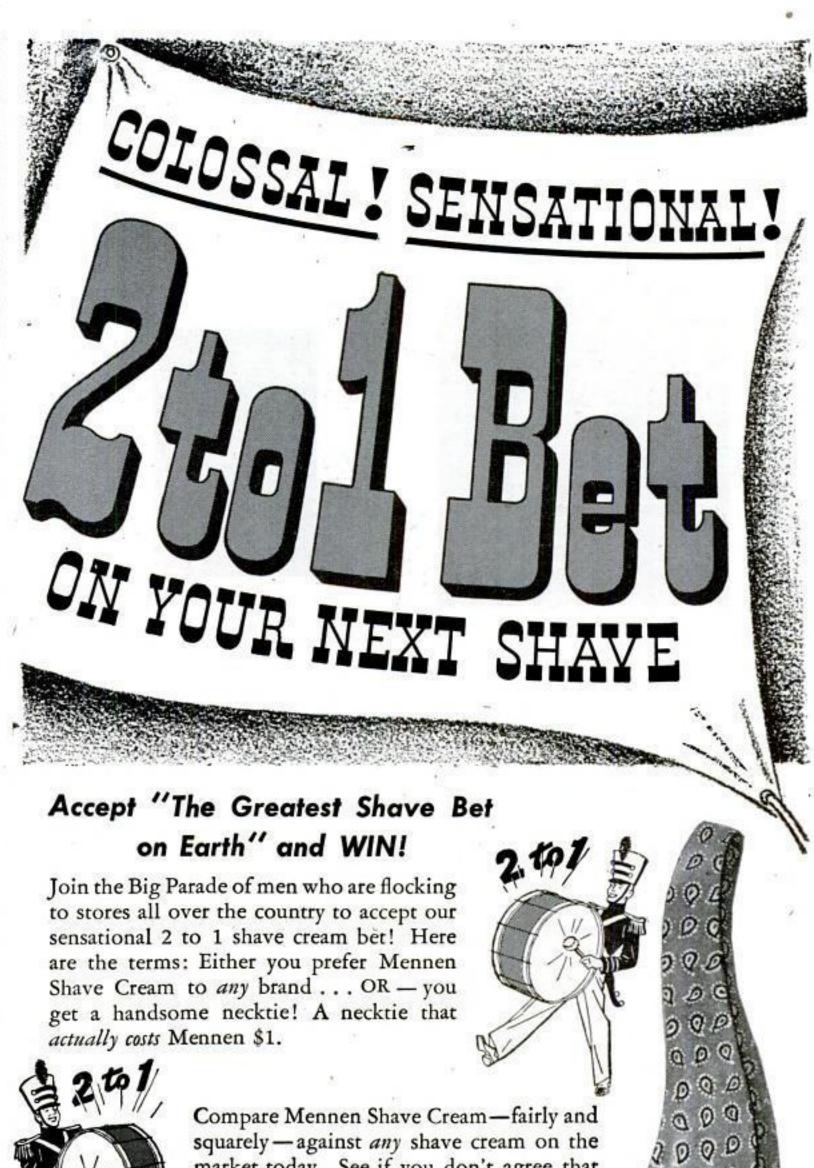
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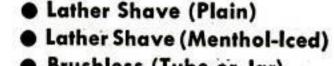


Compare Mennen Shave Cream—fairly and squarely—against any shave cream on the market today. See if you don't agree that Mennen gives you a faster, smoother, more comfortable shave! A cleaner shave that keeps you presentable longer! You be the judge! Let your wife (or lady friend) be the jury.

Unless you decide—after your first trial—that you like Mennen Shave Cream better than any brand you ever used, mail us the empty carton with a letter of explanation. We'll send you the necktie posthaste, and postpaid. We can lose this wager . . . but you can't! Accept this sensational 2 to 1 bet. Get Mennen Shave Cream—Lather or Brushless—today!

Bet expires October 27, 1945

MENNEN Shave Cream

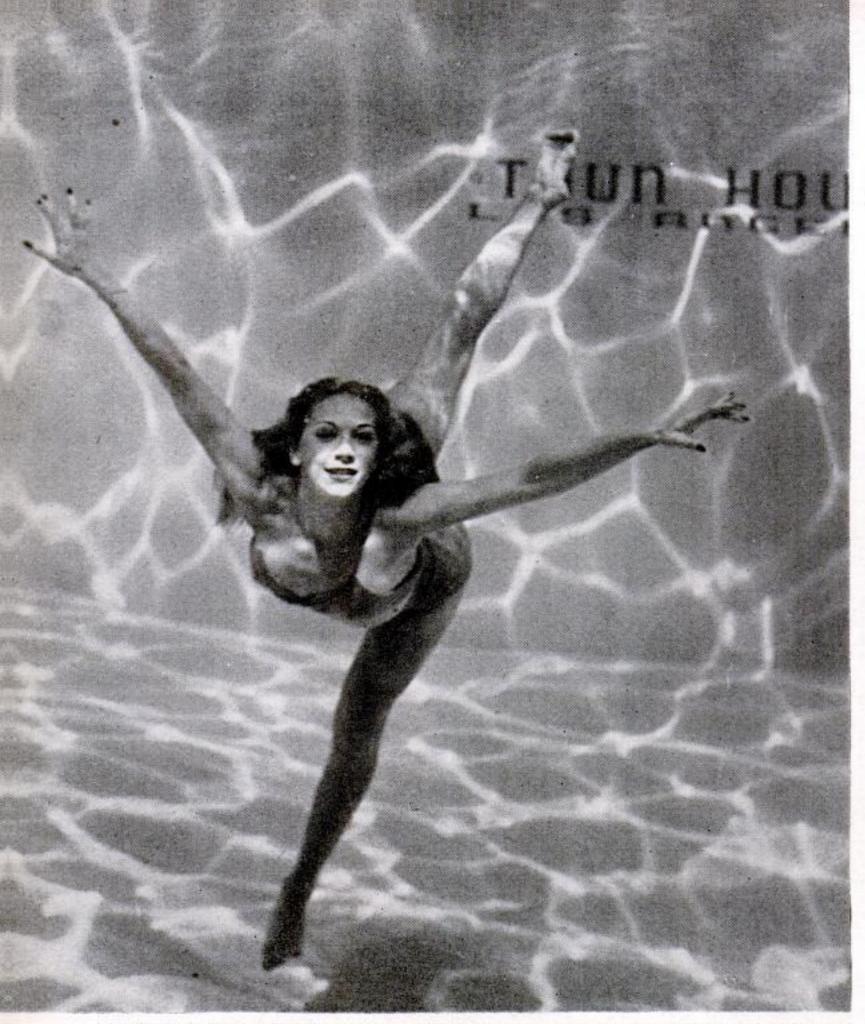


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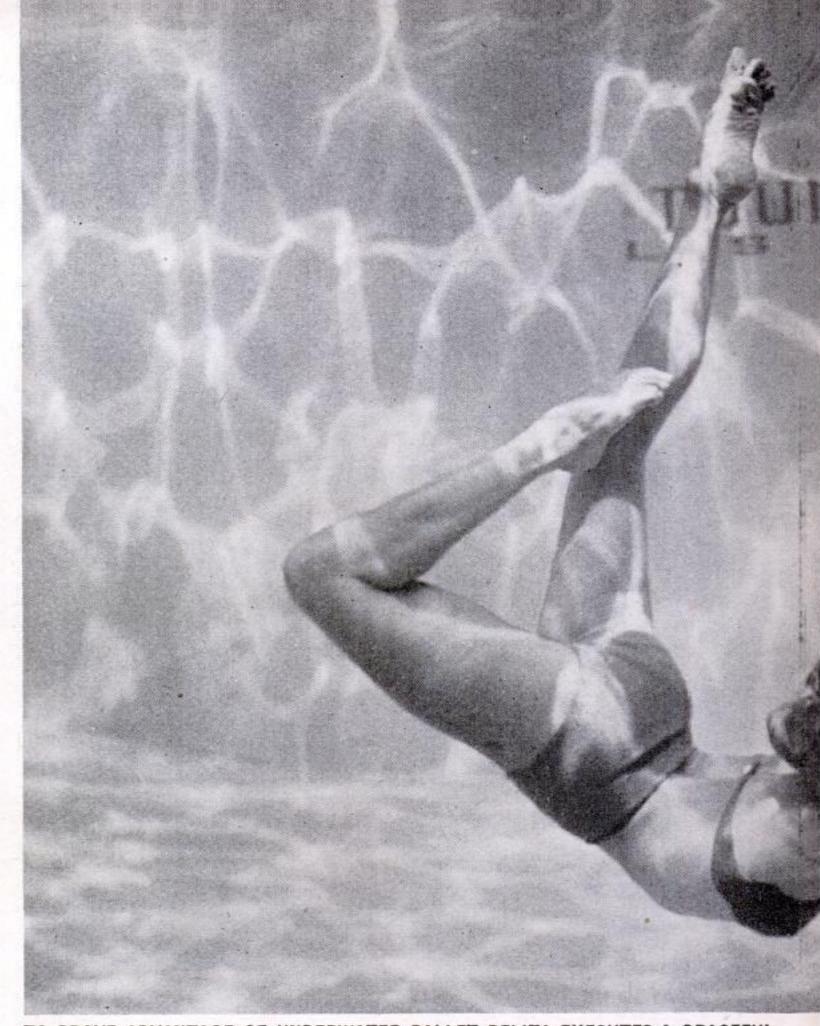
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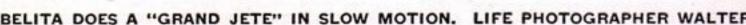


UNDER WATER OF TOWN HOUSE POOL BELITA PERFORMS GRACEFUL ARABESQUE

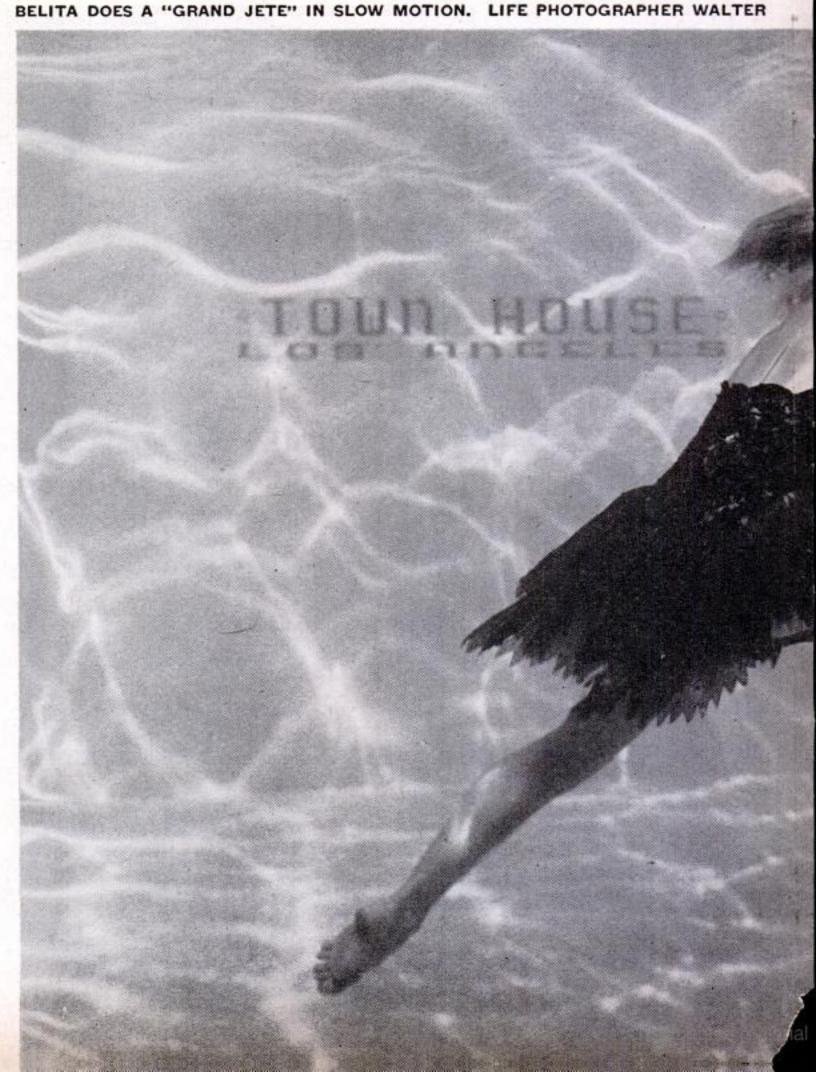


SPEAKING OF PICTURES BALLET DANCER GOES UNDER WATER IN HOLLYWOOD

IN A FULL BALLET COSTUME BELITA FLITS ACROSS THE BOTTOM OF THE POOL







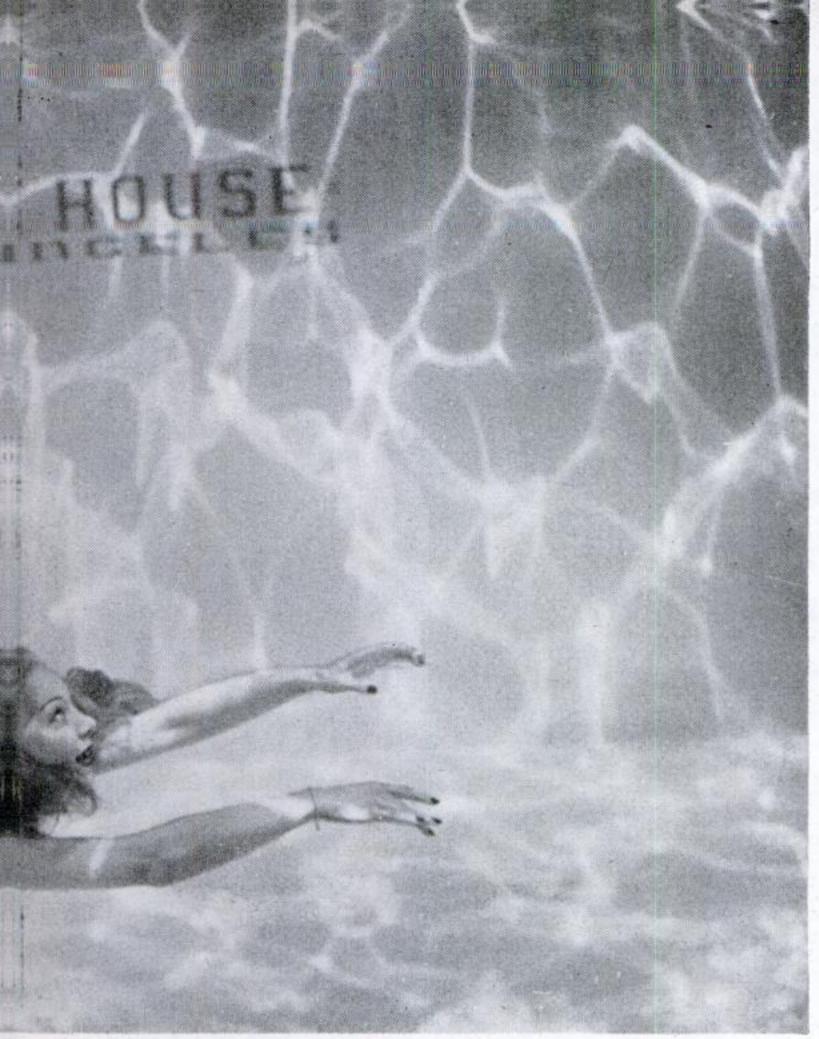




FIGURE THAT WOULD BE QUITE DISASTROUS IF PERFORMED ON A BALLET STAGE

BELITA DOES A SLOW SKIP. STAYING ON HER TOES UNDER WATER IS A CINCH

Tately the ballet has become about the most pervasive art form in the U.S. It has long since been a staple of musical comedies. It is performed on skates in ice shows and by a herd of elephants in the circus. Now, in what would seem to be the ultimate development of

this adaptable art, Hollywood has put it under water. The ballerina in this case is sinewy, British-born, 21year-old Belita Jepson-Turner who has practiced dancing for 19 years and has been doing underwater ballet for the last three. As this demonstration in Los An-

geles' Town House pool shows, underwater ballet is artistic. But it is a little difficult for Belita because she can hold her breath only 40 seconds. Belita prefers to be known by her first name, which was taken from a stop on a railroad her great-grandfather built in Argentina.



AS A CHANGE FROM THE CLASSICAL BALLET, BELITA DOES A SAUCY CANCAN

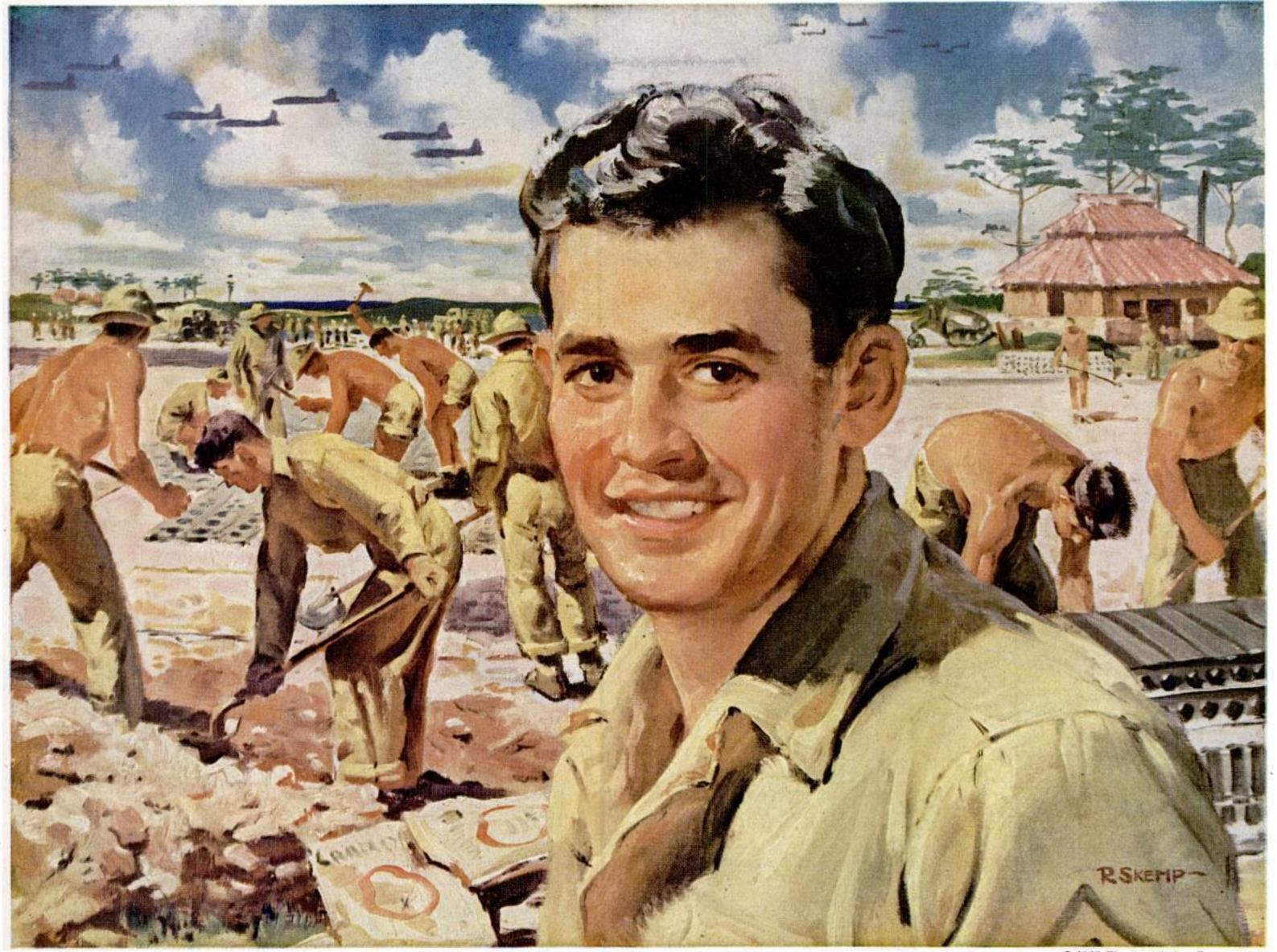




SPEAKING OF PICTURES

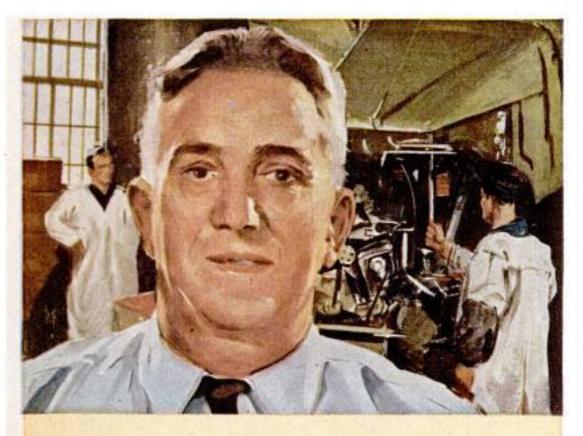


Clarissa is one of the ballet dancers who have been attracted by the Hollywood possibilities of the art. A dancer since she was 8, Clarissa performed in Mexico until she was old enough for U.S. age laws, was a ballerina on Broadway before her recent move to Hollywood. She has a private pilot's license and an ATC husband.



© 1945 The Studebaker Corporation

Young Steve Curtis helps build army airfields instead of Studebaker cars



Proud father of a good soldier and good workman—Pictured above is Stephen A. Curtis, Sr., a Studebaker Automotive Division employee for over 25 years. Since the business was founded in 1852, hundreds like him have encouraged their sons to make a career of Studebaker craftsmanship.

KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS
...KEEP THE BONDS YOU BUY!

But he is still a proud member of a Studebaker father-and-son team

SERGEANT Stephen A. Curtis, Jr. hung up his Studebaker working clothes and donned an army uniform, a little more than a month after Pearl Harbor.

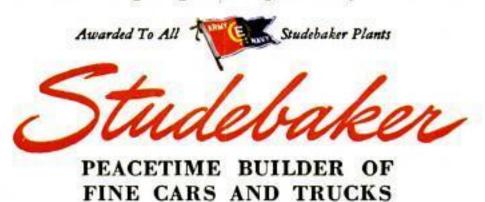
He went overseas in August 1942 and helped construct many of the airfields from which, for two and one-half years, mighty American power blows rained on German targets.

The sergeant presumably is busy on air base construction still—just where isn't a matter for discussion. But everywhere he has been throughout the war, he's always had a close link with home in the Flying Fortress engines, military trucks and Weasels that his former Studebaker pals have been producing.

This Curtis father-and-son team is only one of many family combinations at Studebaker, separated by war, but still working together for the same result-decisive victory.

Some of the boys have already earned discharges and should be back building Studebaker cars and trucks with their fathers before long.

Indeed, once Japan is finally subdued, more and more reunited father-and-son teams will again spearhead the superb crafts-manship which has made Studebaker quality respected and envied the world over. That craftsmanship will give you top value for your motor car money when the new cars now in prospect are generally available.



Wartime builder of Cyclone engines for the Boeing Flying Fortress—heavy-duty Studebaker military trucks—Weasel personnel and cargo carriers



IN TIME OF TYPANNY

Some tyrants leave their trace in history books. Others cast their shadows only on the heart. These are the little tyrants of day-by-day living: uncertainty . . . destroyer of the morning's adventuresome mood; misgiving . . . oppressor of the evening's peace of mind.

To win against such forces, man has a mighty weapon. Music! Sublimely rendered by the Capehart or the Farnsworth, it becomes a source of courage and solace, of fresh enthusiasm for the morrow's work.

Like so many others, you may be looking forward to unhurried hours of enjoyment beside one of these magic instruments in your own home. These pleasures will be yours, with the faultless tone and fine performance which has for seventeen years distinguished products of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation.

Among tomorrow's models will be the finest phonograph-radios and radios in this brilliant history of Capehart and Farnsworth. Skilled television engineers, who contributed toward the development of Radar and precision electronic devices, promise you sparkling reception. If you wish, select an FM program. Or enjoy through a flawless record-changer an entire evening of effort-free entertainment.

From the popular Farnsworth to the connoisseur's Capehart, cabinet styles and sizes will offer great variety. And in each price range, surpassing quality . . . the key to Farnsworth leadership! Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Ft. Wayne 1, Ind.

The Coronation Scene, from the opera "Boris Godounov" by Modest Moussorgsky, interpreted for the Capehart Collection by Robert Riggs. With a rich brush, the artist has brought to life the turmoil within the usurper-Tsar's mind as he appears in the courtyard of the Kremlin, sumptuously robed, on the way to the cathedral to assume imperial rank. Portfolios of reproductions of paintings in the Capehart Collection may be secured at nominal cost from your Capehart dealer, or you may write direct to Capehart Division, Fort Wayne 1, Indiana.

"" Capehart
Farnsworth



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ARNSWORTH TELEVISION & RADIO CORPORATION

N.W. AYER & SON

Vol. 19, No. 9

August 27, 1945

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LIFE Goes to a Lugu in Hawaii



LIFE'S PICTURES

To get the pictures on pages 37 to 40 LIFE Photographer Jack Wilkes followed the tired, hungry Chinese army as it slowly retraced the path of last year's retreat. In his pictorial report of this little-known but gallant fighting organization Photographer Wilkes learned two revealing facts: 1) Chinese Army groups usually take a number of dogs along with them on their marches, partly as companionable mascots but mostly because dog stew is quite good; 2) Chinese for GI is "Bing."

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ABBREVIATIONS: BOT., BOTTOM; LT., LEFT; RT., RIGHT; A. P., ASSOCIATED PRESS; B. S., BLACK STAR; BUR., EUROPEAN; H & E, HARRIS & EWING; INT., INTERNATIONAL; USAAF U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES; W. W., WIDE WORLD

Her Eyls are on Kayser. Yours, too, perhaps?

For women are quick to see when other

eyes light with admiring interest. And a wise woman



chooses each detail of her costume to please other eyes. For Her... and for You... Kayser is planning the most eye-catching lingerie, hosiery and gloves that any woman's eyes will ever rest on. That's why

yes are on Kayser

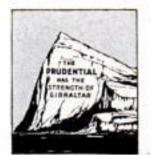
After the Honeymoon

After the rice has been cleared out of the suitcases and a rose from the bridal bouquet put away—after the last thank-you note has been written and the first dinner invitation issued—the wonderful real living of a marriage begins. Unimportant details take on precious significance: a woman feels unexplainable joy in stocking the cupboard or polishing the spoons . . . a man finds new meaning in such simple actions as walking up his street and turning toward his own front door.

At this time the new husband—establishing his home and providing for his wife—realizes how essential financial security is to his newfound happiness. One way to be sure this security will last—even into the unknown future—is through Prudential life insurance. Among the many types of policies provided by The Prudential are several designed to meet young married people's special circumstances, and to fit their gradually adjusting plans.

Whether you are newly married or not, you would be wise to check your life insurance program with a Prudential agent. He will help you decide whether you have suitable life insurance protection—and he will be able to show you how to get the greatest value from your investment. Call him today, and ask him to drop in for a chat with you and your wife.

You will enjoy the Prudential Family Hour, with Patrice Munsel ... Every Sunday, 5:00 p.m., EWT-Columbia Broadcasting System



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A mutual life insurance company

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THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT



PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WITH ADMIRAL LEAHY AND SECRETARY BYRNES PRESENT, OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES JAPANESE SURRENDER TO WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 7 p.m., the President announced that the Japanese had accepted the Allied terms of surrender. At the same time he appointed General MacArthur to govern Japan. MacArthur ordered the Emperor to order Jap troops to cease fire and send emissaries to Manila. After some stalling, the Japs indicated that they would comply. For the first time Emperor Hirohito spoke over the radio to broadcast the surrender news to his people. In effect he said, "We have lost but this is temporary." The Jap rulers were tackling an almost unprecedented situation, surrendering an entire nation which had not even been invaded by its conqueror.

Americans who had been holding their collective breath since Saturday morning when the Byrnes note went to Tokyo, let go with a tremendous whoosh on Tuesday night. Japs were still firing at U. S. ships and planes. Fighting on Luzon and other islands continued. The Russians were reporting Jap counterattacks in Manchuria. But nobody at home cared very much. The country forgot the war and for three days went on the biggest spree in U. S. history.

From New York's Times Square to San Francisco's Market Street, people were bent on having a glorious holiday and they did. Churches were open and full but so were the bars and nightclubs. One veteran entertainer described the merrymaking in New York as "ten New Year's Eves rolled into one." It was as if joy had been rationed and saved up for the three years, eight months and seven days since Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941. The tensions of war exploded into an orgy of frenzy and fun. Clock-around celebrations in the cities went on to a cacophony of church chimes, air-raid sirens, honking horns, blaring bands, singing,

shrieking and shouting. Telephone books were torn into confetti and streets were strewn with tons of paper. Servicemen kissed and were kissed (see pp. 26-27), ripped shreds from their uniforms and gave them out as souvenirs. For the most part it was all goodnatured letting off steam. But in San Francisco, teeming with sailors on shore leave, the steam exploded. Store windows on Market Street were smashed and display goods looted. By the end of the third day of the blowout, authorities had to order sailors back to their bases and warn civilians off the streets.

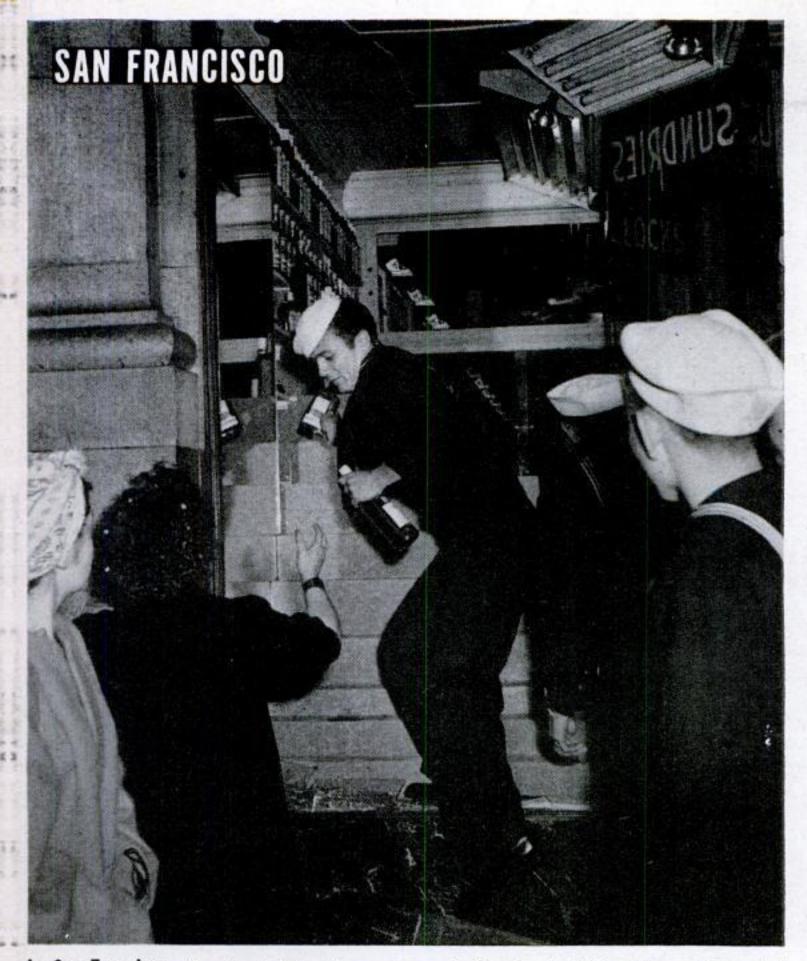
After the party America was due to wake up to a reconversion hangover. President Truman, who knew what victory had cost and would still cost, proposed Sunday, Aug. 19, for prayer "to the memory of those who have given their lives . . ." and to God "that He will support and guide us into the paths of peace."



Chicago's Loop (above) is solidly packed with surging celebrants soon after the surrender flash. The city and its suburbs had a fine time kissing, singing, shouting and, with no respect for history, kindling large bonfires. But on the whole Chicago was more reserved than other cities.

At White House gates in Washington (below) a wavering line of stout-armed MPs struggles to keep merrymakers from breaking into the grounds. In response to the chant, "We want Harry!" the President came out, waved and said, "This is a great day for democracy...."





In San Francisco sailors break into a liquor store and pilfer the stock. Revel turned into a riot as tense servicemen, reprieved from impending Pacific war-zone duty, defaced statues, overturned street cars, ripped down bond booths, attacked girls. The toll: over 1,000 casualties.



New York's garment district is snowed under by cloth scraps and snips of all colors and materials. The remnants, mixed with ticker tape, began floating down early on Tuesday morning after the first Jap radio report and by noon they were five inches deep on the sidewalks.



On Hollywood Boulevard in Los Angeles carousing servicemen neck atop the hood of a careening jeep. The city rocked with joy as impromptu pedestrian parades and motor cavalcades whirled along, hindered only by hurled whisky bottles, amorous drunks and collisions.



Little Italy in downtown Manhattan bedecks itself with flags and bunting. Tenement-house fire escapes and windows were jammed with joyful people watching the dancing and listening to the sound of exploding firecrackers. Everybody offered free beer and wine to everybody.



Waves pillow-fight in San Francisco barracks to work off V-J exuberance (above). Elsewhere in the city sailors and marines let off steam by re-enacting Mt. Suribachi flag-raising scene on the tops of automobiles while civilians dropped potted plants from second-story windows.

Two nude blondes, who left their clothes and inhibitions in a waiting taxi, frolic in the lily pond (below) near the San Francisco Civic Center. GIs lustily cheered the performance, took some pictures and then politely offered the girls towels as they returned to their taxi.





Victory Celebrations CONTINUED







S/SGT. SAM KENNEDY, JUST PASSING THROUGH KANSAS CITY, GETS WELL BUSSED

THE MEN OF WAR KISS FROM COAST TO COAST

When peace news was confirmed, Americans, full of the same high spirits they had displayed abroad, put on a spirited display of public kissing at home. News photographers had long trained servicemen to assume ardent poses for the camera but there was little posing in last week's coast-to-coast frenzy of kissing. From city

to city and block to block the purpose was the same but the techniques varied. They ran the osculatory gamut from mob-assault upon a single man or woman, to indiscriminate chain-kissing. Some servicemenjust made it a practice to buss everyone in skirts that happened along, regardless of age, looks or inclination.



IN TURBULENT MIAMI A LONGING, DETERMINED SAILOR GRABS A WILLING LIGHT-O'-LOVE AND HOISTS HER INTO POSITION FOR A PROLONGED, DETERMINED KISS



IN THE MIDDLE OF NEW YORK'S TIMES SQUARE A WHITE-CLAD GIRL CLUTCHES HER PURSE AND SKIRT AS AN UNINHIBITED SAILOR PLANTS HIS LIPS SQUARELY ON HERS

THE CAMERA RECORDS THE VARIED PATTERN OF AMERICAN LIFE IN THE



Diver Norman Sper Jr. of Hollywood successfully defended his national title during the A.A.U. meet at Akron, Ohio.



Twin girls were delivered to Mrs. Frank Miley of Brooklyn by two policemen pressed into service at the last minute.



Herbert Hoover was 71, cut a 500-pound birthday cake at a big dinner given by ex-Iowans in Long Beach, Calif.



Bess Myerson, 21, of the Bronx, waited for Atlantic City contest.



Northerners in Texas managed to cool off by dunking their feet and their children in big tubs of water.



Newspaper headlines screamed all week as people wallowed in the good news of victory and peace's blessings.



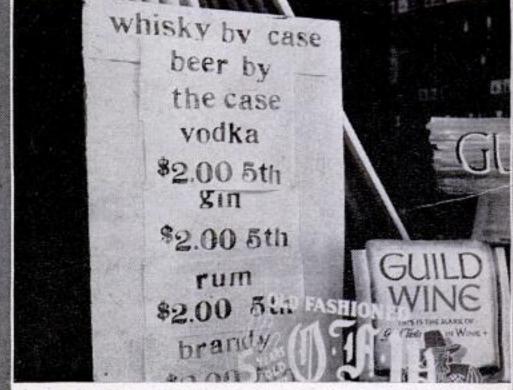
End of gas rationing brought almost hysterical approval.



Week-long carnival, brought to Indianapolis for settlementhouse benefit, was seen by Negro children and their parents.



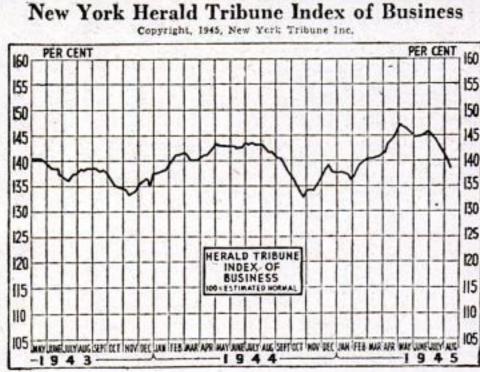
Hollywood starlets were photographed playing chess on ice cakes. Press agent said this would help popularize the game.



Liquor in Kansas City was plentiful, but a few died of drinking wood alcohol, immature moonshine and poison.



Titan Hanover won Hambletonian at Goshen, N. Y. Owner E. R. Harriman (right) got trophy from Senator Jim Mead.



Business was good but still in the post-V-E decline. Railroads fell off, steel remained steady, consumer stocks rose.

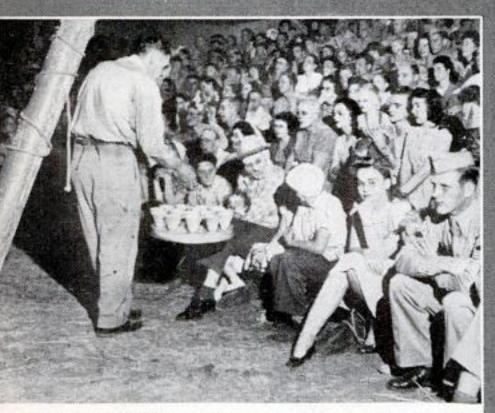


Sunday-school class of First Methodist Church of Emporia, Kan. learned about God out of doors in His house.

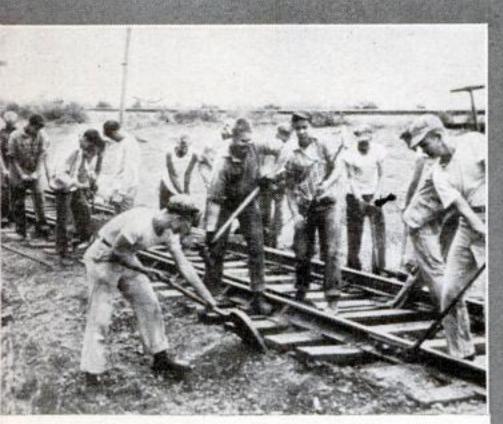
DAYS OF VICTORY



Fire hit Detroit when an explosion in the Export Box Co. set a large factory ablaze. At least 13 were killed.



Pink lemonade flowed when Russell Bros. Pan-Pacific Circus played two performances in Walla Walla, Wash.



Football candidates from the high school in Kewanee, Ill. toughened their muscles working on the railroad.



Republicans hung on to the elephant as Alma Schneider became an officer of the national women's division.

WEEK THE WAR ENDED

AWED BY ATOMIC PEACE AMERICANS PURSUED THEIR NUMEROUS WAYS

by NOEL F. BUSCH

During the last week of World War II and the first of the so-called Atomic Age, lively celebrations, prayerful thanksgivings, hangovers, prognostications and, especially in some sections, ambiguous introspections were in evidence. Some of the goings-on, however, were very much as usual.

In Chicago, an unidentified man had the effrontery to assault Mrs. Margaret Ayers, a 42year-old nurse, who was taking a nap on the sleeping porch of her apartment. He whacked her with a beer bottle full of ashes and then ran away. Happier events transpired in Watch Hill, R. I., where Mrs. John Krumbhaar Peet of New York, spending the summer in the Wigwam cottage on Westerly Road, was hostess for a luncheon party of 12 at the Misquamicut Golf Club. At the Ocean House, weekend activities included the increasingly popular "Champagne Hour," when guests of the hotel competed in modern dances for the prize of a bottle of champagne, and Mr. Terence McManus of New York gave variety to the evening by reciting, for the capacity audience, Casey at the Bat.

In Hollywood, Deanna Durbin was said to be awaiting "Sir Stork"; and Linda Darnell was queen of ceremonies for a game of chess played with living models in which masterminds of North America defeated those of South America. The renowned Lieut. Colonel Ralph McAllister Ingersoll, descendant of Ward McAllister and returning editor of the publication PM, had a private photographer record his marriage to Elaine Keiffer Cobb at Lake Tahoe.

The department of arts and letters flourished, after a fashion. Inspired by the brave deed of a civilian, Stan Arnold composed a quatrain which was published by the Detroit News: Sinatra braved the waters cold, Dove in and saved a FIVE-YEAR-OLD: With ample reason Frankie ran, He can't afford to lose a FAN." Nonfiction best sellers included Brave Men by Ernie Pyle, Up Front by Bill Mauldin and Try and Stop Me, a joke book compiled by Bennett Cerf. Over their radios Americans heard such songs as Atchison, Topeka and the Santa Fe, Bell Bottom Trousers and Gotta Be This or That. Movie of the week seemed to be Incendiary Blonde, starring Betty Hutton. In Manhattan, A Bell for Adano, based on last year's Pulitzer Prize novel about an American major's efforts to bring democracy to Italy, reopened with éclat. Miss Bess Myerson was awarded the title of Miss New York.

Don't you know there isn't a war on?

Weary of strikes by workers, rudeness from waiters, surliness from butchers and hauteur from shopgirls, their beneficiaries took a snappish tone for the first time in five years. The prospect of 6,200,000 unemployed by Christmas was not greeted by unmixed alarm and a woman shopper in New Orleans said to a salesgirl, "Don't you know there *isn't* a war on?"

Deep thinkers seemed to be awed by the latest developments. Among their contributions, good, bad and indifferent, were, "Life is like a big Chinese puzzle" (George Matthew Adams), "Youth will be served" (Dorothy Dix), "The first world war made the world safe for democracy. The second has made it safe for mobocracy. . . . " (William Goldberg). Criminals, on the other hand, went about their naughtiness unperturbed. Burglars in the basement of Edward Stackler's house drank his rum and whisky, leaving fingerprints on the glasses. One bandit shot Emil Kish in the groin after trying to steal \$6 from him. Another stole a purse containing two pennies.

Animals, always up to something unpredictable, distinguished themselves in Chicago, where a squirrel bit his 1-year-old master through the leg, and in Canada, where a moose stepped into a bathtub. The usual dog mourned at his master's grave in Charleston, S. C. A fox running loose in Manhattan jumped over a paint pot.

Children, for whom the week held special significance, seemed unaware of this fact. By falling out of a fourth-floor window, a Cincinnati 3-year-old named Irene Oliver squashed her doll but failed to injure herself. Brooklyn twins were delivered by a Brooklyn patrolman. Washington twins were christened Vic and Jay. Two boys and three girls wrecked a Peoria greenhouse, for fun.

Greed, vulgarity and bad temper were unhappily exhibited. In Seattle, a war veteran beheaded his wife with a souvenir Philippine bolo knife and, when asked why, replied, "To tell you the truth, Sheriff, I don't rightly know. Will you step on this cigaret for me?" Two policemen in Moscow, Idaho were suspended for failing to police a policemen's officers' conference at which the delegates created a disturbance at 2:30 in the morning.

The weather continued uncertain. Storms damaged the corn in Iowa and the Neosho River flooded Highway 50S east of Emporia, Kan. but not so deeply as to stop traffic. Also uncertain was the stock market. Wheat sold for \$1.64 in Chicago.

Stars stay in their courses

Byron Nelson won a golf tournament, his tenth in a row. Plans were undertaken to hold the 1948 Olympic Games in London. In Nashville, Tenn., hog callers began practicing for the September County Fair. The major leagues were led by the Chicago Cubs and the Detroit Tigers. Four disgruntled New York pinochle players shot an onlooker named Adolph Morale.

The stars in their courses seemed a bit closer than they had been previously, and R. L. Farnsworth of Chicago, president of the U. S. Rocket Society, who was planning a trip to the moon, requested the government's permission to use atomic propulsion for rocket planes. The annual Perseid meteor shower, however, turned up on time as usual. Mars rose. Orion set. Protestant churches in the U. S. planned to join in observance of Religious Education Week.

What all these things and many others added up to was rather hard to say. Still, at the end of what may conceivably have been the most momentous week in human history thus far, they supplied reassuring evidence about the world of the future. It seemed that this—however brave; however sad—would at least be recognizable in the U.S.A. to all those accustomed to the world of the past.

PEOPLE ACTED, ARGUED, ATE, DANCED, DISCOVERED, JOINED THE ARMY,



Flotofoam, new plastic material war-developed by U.S. Rubber Co., was asserted to be seven times lighter than cork.



Kansas City stockyards were nearly empty of cattle but were expected to fill up as the cattlemen hurried herds to market.



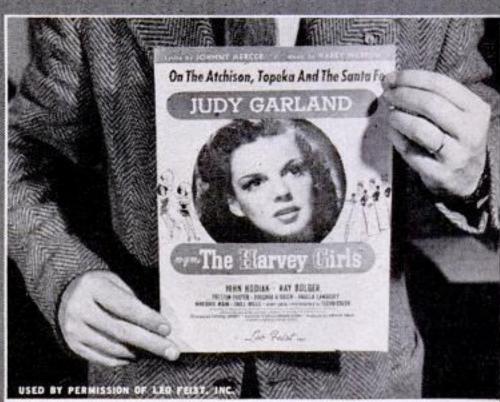
There was plenty of beef in Seattle at the Pike Street Market. It was low-grade but the prices were low, too.



Two horsey ladies rode a thousand miles to Seattle because they were refused gas, arrived in time for end of rationing.



Civilian jeeps were flown from Ohio to California for publicity. Farmers doubted the jeep would replace the tractor.



Biggest song hit celebrated not love but a Class A railroad featured in Judy Garland's unreleased new movie.



Clark Gable, out of the Air Forces, was making first movie in three years, This Strange Adventure, with Greer Garson.



"Hubby's scorched shirts" were renewed after ten minutes beneath a sun lamp developed by the Westinghouse Co.



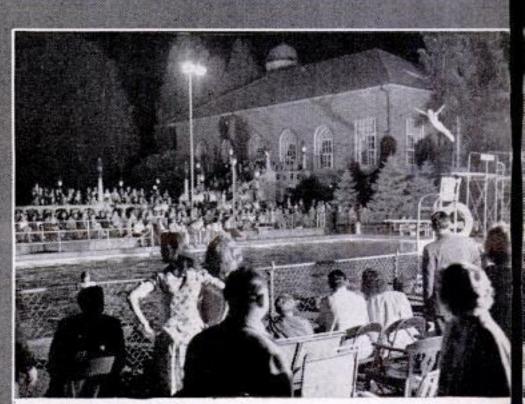
Draftees marched and cryptic President Truman wanted "universal training" without "peace-time conscription."



A hit movie of the day was Wonder Man, a demented musical which had nervous Danny Kaye playing a dual role.



On the stage Carousel moved Molnar's Liliom from Budapest to Maine with the aid of a Rodgers-Hammerstein score.



Medinah Country Club was a weekend haven for middleclass Chicagoans, who watched a diver between dances.

GAMBLED, MARCHED, PAINTED, SPORTED, MARRIED, GAVE BIRTH AND DIED

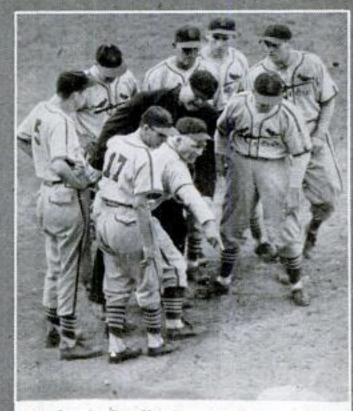


Mated were PM's leftist editor, Lieut. Col. Ralph Ingersoll, and Elaine Keiffer Cobb, right after her Reno divorce.

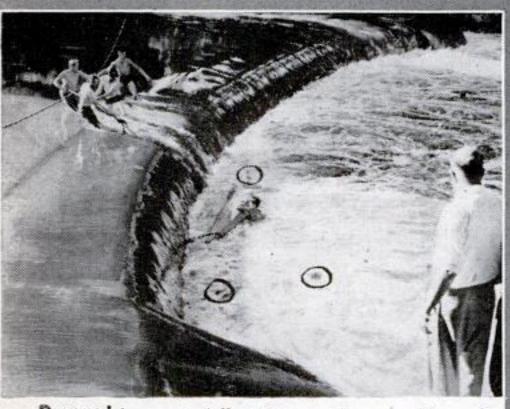


Two concrete dinosaurs erected in prewar days under the sponsorship of Rapid City, S. Dak. lay in wait for tourists on their way to nearby Mount Rushmore.

FROM VARIETY, AUG. 15, 1945



St. Louis Cardinals yelled at umpires, but Chicago Cubs were ahead of them.



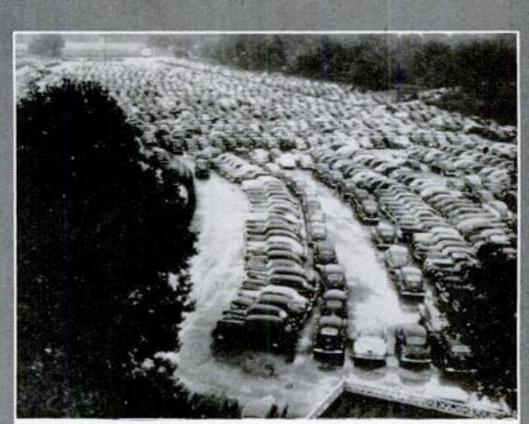
Drowned in a waterfall at Ottawa, Kan. was Kenneth Bigler (grasping boat). Would-be rescuers (circles) lived.

10 Best Sellers on Coin-Machines

(Records below are grabbing most nickels this week in jukeboxes throughout the country as reported by operators to "Variety." Names of more than one band or vocalist after the title indicates, in order of popularity, whose recordings are being played. Figures and names in parenthesis indicate the number of weeks each song has been in the listings and respective publishers.)

thesis indicate the number of weeks each and respective publishers.)	song has been in the listings
1. Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe (5) (Feist).	(Johnny Mercer Capitol Bing Crosby Decca
2. You Belong to My Heart (11) (Harris). 3. There I Said It Again (16) (Valiant)	Bing Crosby Decca Vaughn Monroe,Victor
4. Bell Bottom Trousers (13) (Santly),	{ Tony PastorVictor { Louis Prima Majestic
5. Sentimental Journey (21) (Morris)	Les BrownColumbia
6. I Wish I Knew (11) (Triangle)	Dick HaymesDecca
7. If I Loved You (3) (T. B. Harms)	Perry ComoVictor Harry JamesColumbia
8. Dream (21) (Capitol)	Freddie MartinVictor Pied PipersCapitol
9. Caldonia (5) (Mayfair)	Louis Jordan Decea Woody HermanColumbia-
10 Gotta Be This Or That (1) (Harmy)	Benny Goodman Columbia

Juke hoxes were stocked with third-rate songs but the public still inserted the nickels, especially if Bing Crosby sang.



End of gas rationing and a race meeting coincided in Chicago, so the horse players drove out to improve the breed.



Paunchy Shriners paraded in fez and leggings through Kansas City Park. At least one spectator was puzzled.



On vacation, Auto Salesman Lowell Meyers stayed home and painted his house because he couldn't take an auto trip.

Herald Tribime



Archers and golfers competed on golf course in Iowa. Shorter but more accurate shooters, archers won by 25 strokes.



Mickey Rooney's baby, Joe Yule III, gurgled in arms of mother, Mary Jane, Miss Birmingham, Ala. of 1944.

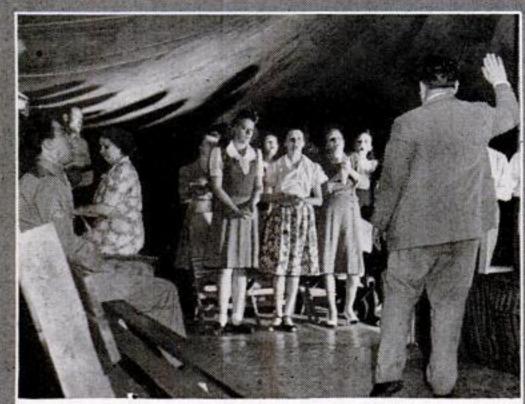
WEEKLY BOOK REVIEW has arranged with the leading booksellers of the country to report each week their sales of first six titles in fiction and non- fiction to give our readers an accurate picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. The following books were re- reported during the week ended Aug. 3: FICTION	Albuquerque-New Mexico Boo	Affanta-Davison's	Atlanta-Rich's	Baltimore-Remington-Putnam	Berkeley-Euclid Book Co.	Birmingham-Studio Book Sho	Boston-Jordan Marsh Co.	Boston-Old Corner Book Stor	
A Lion Is in the Streets-Adria Locke Langley		•	•			•	•	•	
Captain From Castile-Samuel Shellabarger	1	•	•	•					
Commodore Hornblower-C. S. Forester	•			•	•	•	•		
The World, the Flesh and Father Smith-B. Marshall		•	•				•	•	
									_

August reading tastes in fiction were light, leaning toward historical romance, with some political and religious satire.

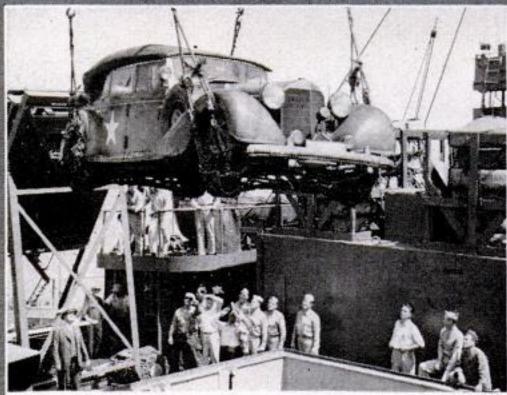


Hill-country Texans, into town to probate a will, paused by a village square, lunched off a watermelon bought for 50%.

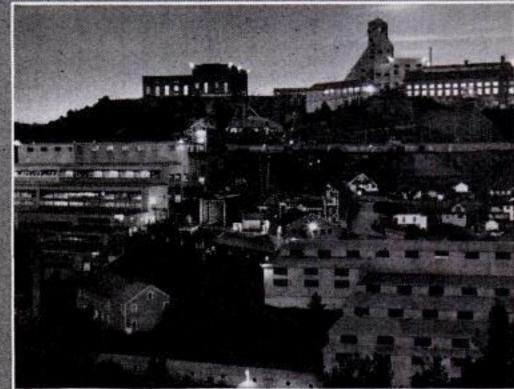
ACROSS THE NATION AMERICANS PRAYED, CAROUSED, SOUGHT PUBLICITY,



Tent meeting of Church of God in Indianapolis drew many women who chorused When God Dips His Love in my Heart.



Hermann Göring's car, a deluxe Mercedes-Benz, arrived in Boston consigned to its captors, the 20th Armored Division.



Homestake processing plant in Lead, S. Dak. was open day and night after resumption of gold mining in July.



Boogie-woogie flowered in Kansas City as Joshua Johnson's fluorescent fingernails played a red, white and blue piano.



A victory celebrant halted traffic in downtown Milwaukee while she hoisted a slipping stocking on streetcar tracks.



Saddle for Halsey was made by Fred Lohlein of Reno on doubtful chance admiral might ride Hirohito's horse.



Plane-load of furniture was flown from New York to Los Angeles in an air freighter holding about nine tons of cargo.



The new era was met head on by a bartender in Columbus, Ohio, but Americans sanely continued to prefer bourbon.



City garbage dump aroused citizens of Houston, Texas, who feared it was a source of a recent polio epidemic.



Perpetual domino game continued in a San Marcos, Texas smithy. Nobody could recall who had started it, or when.



At Roadside Rest near Santa Monica, Calif., an unattended baby sprawled quietly on the beach waiting for its mother.



Union protest followed sudden closing of a plane-parts plant in North Chicago, Ill. on day of Jap peace bid.

COMPLAINED, LOAFED, WORRIED ABOUT JOBS AND HOPED FOR THE FUTURE



The once-busy shipyards run by Henry Kaiser's Permanente Corp. in Richmond, Calif. lay deserted. The last victory ship had been built and launched. As sights like this appeared suddenly all through the nation, labor spokesmen demanded ac-

istration short. Washington boldly canceled war contracts, admitted that 6,200,000 might be unemployed during reconversion. But many war workers wanted vacations anyway.

Some would go back to farms, many to housework. People laden with savings were eager to buy goods. There would be serious dislocation but the public did not seem alarmed. Gradually they realized that the wonder of peace had returned.

THE MEANING OF VICTORY

WHAT WE HAVE WON IS CLEARER GOALS AND A NEW CHANCE TO WORK FOR THEM

It is taking us as long to get out of this war as it took us to get into it. Just as the U.S. began fighting Germany with Lend-Lease, destroyers, etc. long before Pearl Harbor, so the Japanese surrender finds us still many weeks or perhaps years from real peace with Japan. Victory itself was obscured by the slow pace of negotiations before and after the surrender. And despite that surrender, Allied and Japanese soldiers were still killing each other last week in Manchuria, in Luzon, in Burma, on many another remote front.

We have won, won! But what does that mean? There may be a hidden significance in our stuttering, crabwise entrance and exit from the greatest war in human history. The death of one soldier after official hostilities cease is always more excruciatingly tragic than the death of thousands in pitched battle. So may we learn something about this expiring whirlwind, the memory of whose terrible epicenter still numbs reflection, by picking at its fringe.

One could, for example, learn a good deal about the causes and meaning of this war from the woman war worker in Tulsa at whom a newsboy thrust an extra screaming "Japs Surrender." Asked she, "Are there comics in this paper?" One could learn as much from the joyous farm children on remote roads who, the moment the news came over the radio, burst outdoors with noisemakers heard only by themselves, a scampering fox and a passing automobile. One could learn something from the behavior of the San Francisco sailors who celebrated by breaking every window on lower Market Street and from the old Chinese in Chungking crying, "Nanking! Nanking!" There is a universe of meaning in many an atom's dance at times like these. And the total of their meanings is joy, peril, comedy and tears, eluding exact description as rapidly as the universe itself wheels through space.

At the World's Summit

So let us not try to take the world's or the nation's pulse on this great occasion. It beats on too many levels: from the profound unknowns of the atomic age through the unsolved problems of international politics to the personal facts of more gasoline and less money. One thing we all know, all of us victors: we have done a tremendous job of applied violence, with credit enough for every Ally. Now what?

War, said Clausewitz, is a continuation of policy by other means. If this is true, then the same can be said of peace. The policy of the U.S. for the past four years has been to impose its will (or its share of the Allied will) on Germany and Japan.

When we so gradually fell—or were pushed—into this war, our national purpose seemed to be no more than to resist aggression and perhaps to establish the notion in the world that aggression does not pay. Later this aim was embellished, at least in some Americans' minds, with more ambitious doctrines like the Four Freedoms and still later with the hope of ending all world wars and knitting

the nations into a kind of political unity, the hope of the San Francisco Charter. During the war many Americans also learned for the first time about power politics and America's place as a nation in the world power equation. That place has grown so far and fast during the war that, as Mr. Churchill said last week, "the U.S. at this minute stands at the summit of the world."

Despite this power, despite all the blood spilled, the heroes made, the dollars vaporized, it is permissible to question whether we have imposed our will on the foe. You will hear this question more and more frequently from now on, as peace moods overtake us; usually it will be put, "Was it all worthwhile?" Perhaps it had better be answered before the last tragic shot is fired.

Have We Beaten Japan?

The question is particularly applicable to Japan. James R. Young and other journalists fear that we have already been hopelessly duped by the Japanese surrender terms. The Chinese (though they approved the terms), the Australians (who were not consulted) and many groups in this country are also unhappy about our seeming kindness toward the Emperor, whom they consider a major war criminal.

Certainly the Japanese government's behavior since surrender has not been reassuring. The Emperor's first two rescripts show so many discrepancies with the average American understanding of the situation that any amount of trouble can be expected. Obviously the Japs show no psychological acceptance of defeat. The Emperor has, in effect, merely called off the war in order to prevent "irreparable harm to the human race" from further use of the atomic bomb. Thus he is not only still Emperor but a world savior to boot. "With a view to maintaining and protecting our noble national policy," he told his troops, he has decided not to surrenderbut "to make peace." The national defeat, though generally understood in a formal sense, is a mere reality—and a "temporary" reality at that. But in the minds of the Japanese, appearance is fully as important as reality and they will find more ways to keep up appearances than the longest-memoried chatelaine who ever survived the magnoliascented Old South.

The Japanese people remain psychologically undefeated. This means either that they will eventually try to bring the reality of their situation back into balance with their idea of it—in other words, another "divinely inspired" war of aggression—or that they will become a nation of true neurotics and lose all value to the human race.

As has been pointed out on this page before, and as President Truman said last week, it is highly unlikely that the Japs can ever find the means to another militaristic adventure. If they do it will be because the Allies, especially the U.S., have fallen unforgivably asleep. On the other hand, the prospect of a permanently neurotic Japan is not exactly victory, either. The Japanese mind—so closed

yet keen, so antlike yet inspired—is a sort of feudal atom which the 20th Century must find a way to split.

There are those who believe the Emperor institution is the key to this problem and that by not abolishing the throne and hanging Hirohito we have cut ourselves off from the solution, in other words, lost the peace. As to that, there are two things to be said. Contrary to the common impression, especially in Japan, the surrender terms do not commit us one way or the other about the Emperor. We said merely that we would give him orders as long as he is around. We have simply postponed once more a final decision on this important point.

But while the fate of the Emperor is important, it is not all-important. At most his removal would be a chip off the atom, not its fission. He has actively symbolized the identity of church and state in Japan for only three generations; the identity itself has much deeper causes than any island myths. One of these causes is economic. Another is the Japanese feeling of racial inferiority which, in his blindness and pride, the white man has been deliberately inculcating throughout the Orient for a hundred unhappy years. It is by radically new policies in such fields as these, and not by an easy emperor-killing, that the Allies may gradually win the Japanese to the realization that church and state are different things and that the individual, not the tribe, is the sacred measure of all.

Thus our real victory over Japan remains to be won, but we certainly have not yet lost it. It depends on whether we are wise and merciful enough to continue our national effort "by other means"—and by the right ones.

The Limitations of Violence

Elsewhere, too, our victory is not yet final. In China there are signs and rumors of civil war; the surrender, said Chiang Kai-shek ominously, "is not necessarily the beginning of permanent peace." Yet durable peace for Asia is not unimaginable, especially if American policy remains wise and firm. T. V. Soong left Moscow last week with treaties which he says are the cornerstone for such a peace. The feud between his government and the Chinese Communists can evidently be kept an internal feud, confined by the Allied coalition. Certainly this is no time for American policy to waver in its alliance with the Chungking government. That government's announced purpose-to unify and strengthen the Chinese nation on principles of humanistic democracy-is one of the oldest and soundest goals of American foreign policy, too. We can fight for it in peace as well as in war.

So with all our goals. The war has not won them for us; it has merely made them clearer and shown us the folly of not working for them all the time. Violence, even when indispensable to preserve life or life's values, never solves any of life's problems at the root. But that is very far from saying that the war was fought in vain. That judgment is still to be passed, and it is entirely up to us which it shall be.



Dinner on the double-quick

... WITH SOUP AS THE ONE HOT DISH

How quickly you can serve a good meal when you keep Campbell's Soup on hand! Because many of Campbell's Soups are "main-dish" soups and so ideal for a tempting and nourishing "one hot dish."

Their stocks are rich with good meats and poultry. They are filled with delicious garden vegetables. And they are cooked with all the patience you'd lavish on your own recipes, and with Campbell's skill of years devoted to soup-making. Most folks will agree there's something specially friendly and heart-warming about sitting down to a bowl of good soup. You catch a fragrant whiff, pick up your spoon and — you're on your way to real enjoyment!

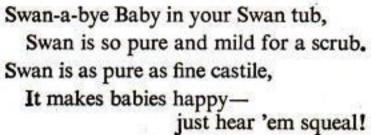
So build your meals of salads and other cold things around brimming bowls of Campbell's Soups as your "one hot dish." You'll be saving time and trouble and, what's more, feeding your family well.

• Black Bean · Bouillon · Chicken · Chicken Gumbo · Chicken Noodle · Clam Chowder · Consomme · Green Pea · Mock Turtle · Cream of Mushroom · Ox Tail · Pepper Pot · Scotch Broth · Cream of Spinach (new!) · Tomato · Vegetable · Vegetabl



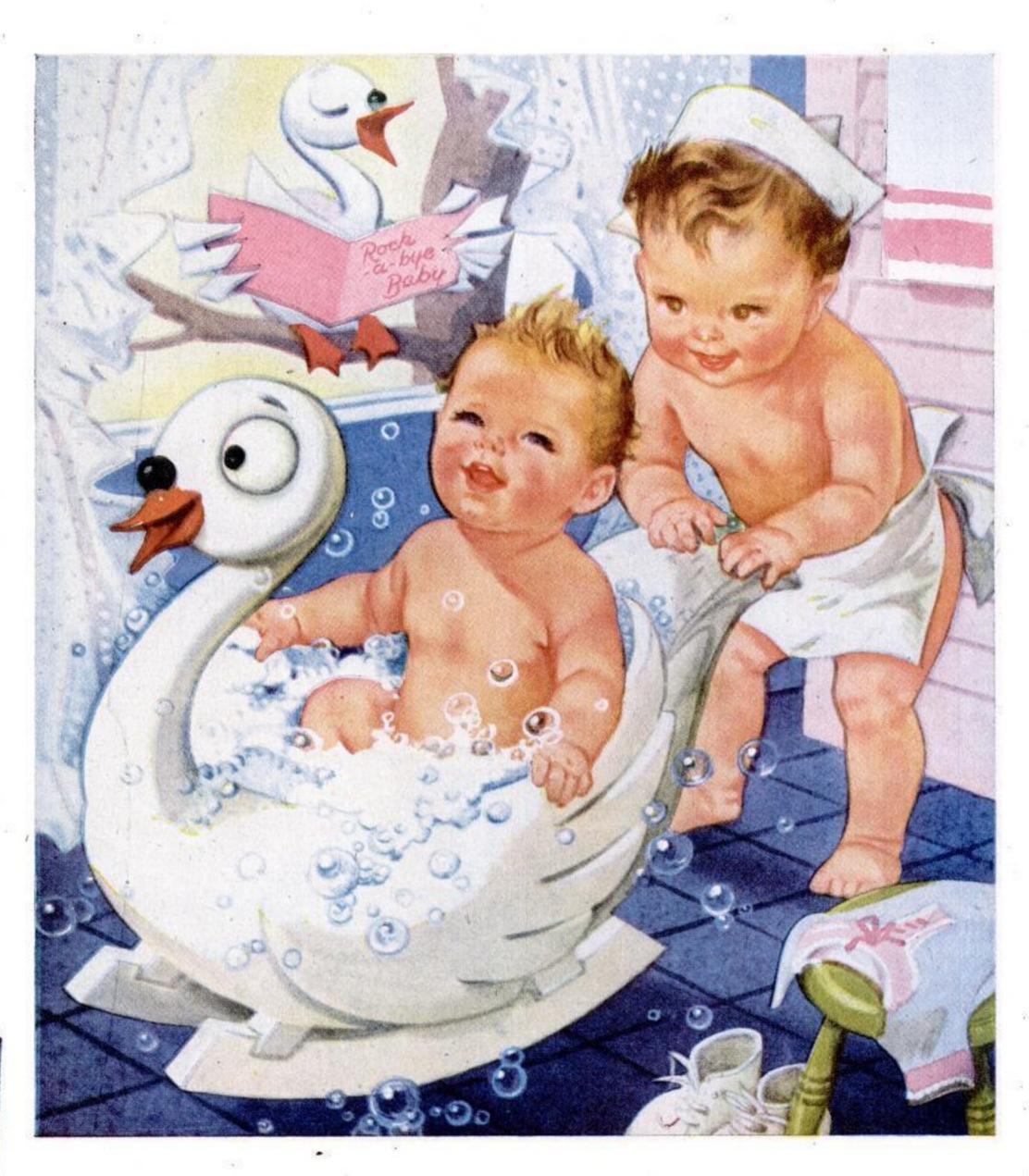
Sing to the tune of "Rock-a-bye, Baby"

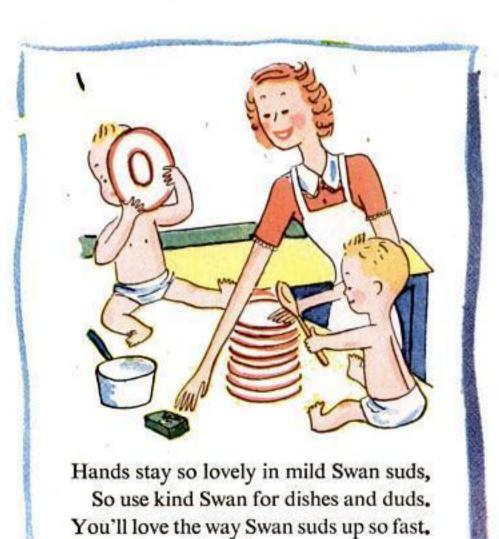






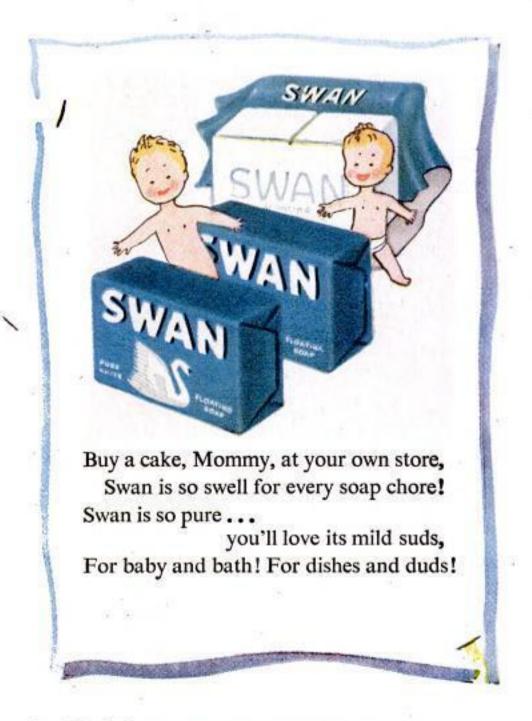
Baby-mild It makes dishes gle and SWAN Is pure as fine Castiles





and helps dainties last!

It makes dishes gleam



Our Uncle Sam says "DON'T WASTE SOAP-It's very precious stuff! Keep soap dish dry. Save every scrap. And we'll all have enough!"



WHILE AN AMERICAN SALUTES, CHINESE RAISE THE AMERICAN AND CHINESE FLAGS AT LIUCHOW, DISASTROUSLY LOST LAST FALL AND REWON THIS SUMMER

VICTORIOUS CHINA

It ends an era of tragic glory to begin one of dark uncertainty for China the end of the war was hardly an occasion for wild hilarity. Before peace could be permanent, China still had to settle its own internal destiny.

Appropriately war's end found the main burden of land fighting being carried by the Chinese army which had fought the Japanese eight years on little more than courage. Shortly before the Jap surrender the Chinese, aided only by small U.S. technical units, recaptured the important cities of Kweilin and Liuchow.

Yet China in her hour of victory terribly resem-

bled a nation close to defeat. She had been fighting aggression when the Western world was still appeasing the dictators. She had been bombed, slaughtered, raped, enslaved. Now many of her cities were waste, millions of her people dead and her ever minuscule industry dislocated and damaged. In Yenan the Chinese Communists spoke of a "coalition" government with Chiang Kai-shek, but foresaw civil war with him. China had dreams of five-, 10- and 50-year postwar plans. But her peace dawned dark and foreboding.

Victorious China CONTINUED



Typical small outpost of U. S. Army technicians aiding the old Chinese army is this artillery liaison unit which eats its meals in nearby grist mill, using the stone wheel for a table.



Chinese soldier, carrying two U.S. rifles and shieldlike rain hat Kwangsi province's weather necessitates, advances among chicken-croquette hills. Note his homemade straw sandals.



Advance on Kweilin is made on foot with the army carrying its own supplies on yo-yo sticks. The closest that even light trucks could get to the shifting front was about 90 miles.



"The Paris of China," as Kweilin was called because of its culture and modern buildings, is only rubble when the Chinese enter it. Japanese had systematically, unnecessarily razed it.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

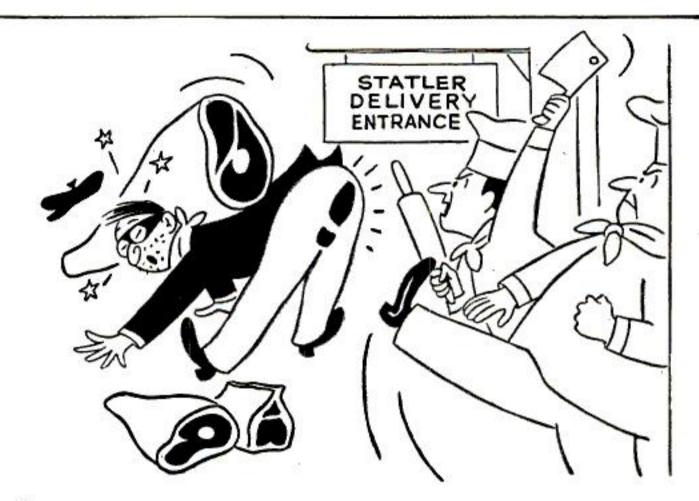
"Steak? Yes, sir! Extra pat of butter? Why, of course!" Remember when you could walk into any Statler Hotel and make your selection from a wide variety of food—and plenty of it—superbly prepared by experts? Remember those tantalizing menus enhanced by the cooking magic of outstanding Statler chefs?



 When the war brought rationing problems into your home, it carried the same problems right into the Statler kitchen. For Hotels Statler, just like yourself, were point-rationed-based on the number of people served. Yet, in spite of rationing difficulties, the Statler menus remained inviting, appealing, and nourishing.



3. Statler Research Kitchens hummed with activity. New dishes were devised. Recipes were worked over to meet rationing conditions. When certain foods became scarce, we substituted others equally nutritious and inviting. And, as our kitchen staff shrank in size due to the war, our old-timers carried on manfully.



4. At times, due to food shortages, it looked as though our menus would be meager. But, even in emergencies, Statler food buyers have always purchased on the open market. Never would Hotels Statler tolerate dealings with the black market. Every bite of food you enjoy at Statler is Government-inspected.



5. Our chefs and cooks await the day when they can once again give you the food thrill of your life! Imagine thick steaks and chops . . . mountains of butter . . . delectable dishes, prepared to your own taste! Until then, our chefs will do their utmost to bring you fine food—excellently prepared.



ST. LOUIS \$3.00

BOSTON \$3.85 BUFFALO \$3.30 CLEVELAND \$3.00 **WASHINGTON \$4.50**

STATLER-OPERATED

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA \$3.85

DETROIT \$3.00

HOTEL WILLIAM PENN \$3.85

NEW YORK PITTSBURGH

Rates Begin At Prices Shown

YOUR DOLLARS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR U. S. WAR BONDS

Victorious China CONTINUED



Ten-year-old Chinese soldier, here talking things over with a U.S. officer, is a bugler. Besides bugling, he helps care for the army's horses, China's infrequent substitute for trucks.



Umbrellaed "restaurant" offers food in wrecked and disrupted Liuchow. As soon as the Chinese reoccupied it, refugees began straggling back and temporary shops opened amid debris.



China's children, one of whom plays nursemaid to his sleeping brother after a scant meal in Liuchow, look old and dispirited for their years. Some joined the army in order to get food.



Down Kwei Tung (Bank Street) in Kweilin march China's tattered soldiers. The Japs paid Chinese traitors \$3,000 for every building they destroyed, regardless of military necessity.

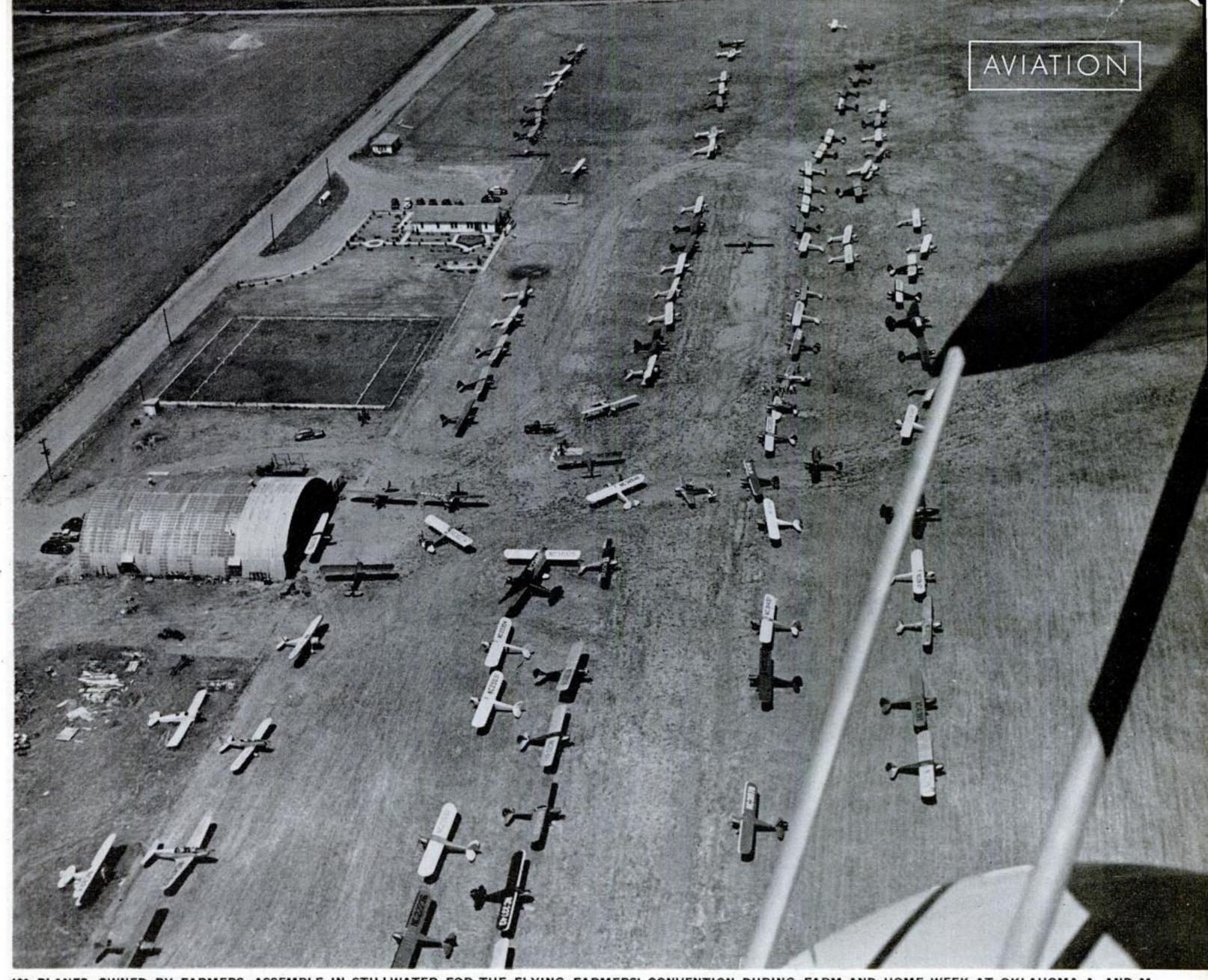




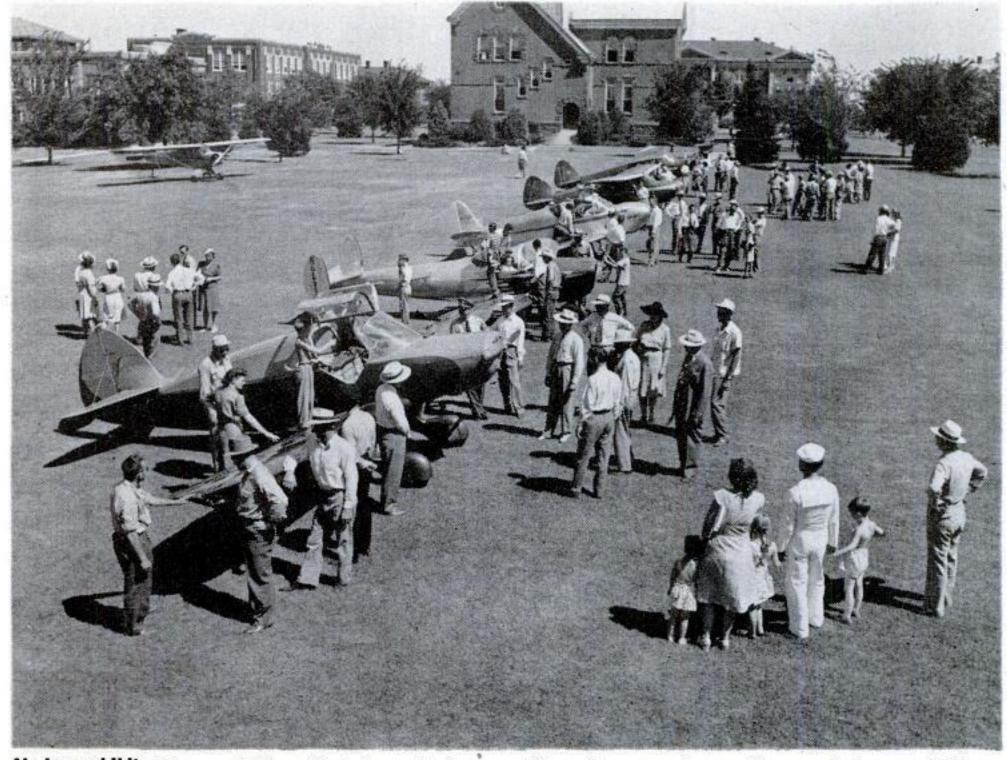
8 out of 10 owners say, "De Soto is the most satisfactory car I ever owned"*

* FROM A MAIL SURVEY AMONG THOUSANDS OF OWNERS OF 1941 AND 1942 DE SOTO CARS





130 PLANES, OWNED BY FARMERS, ASSEMBLE IN STILLWATER FOR THE FLYING FARMERS' CONVENTION DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK AT OKLAHOMA A. AND M.



Airplane exhibit at Farm and Home Week show gets closer examination from farmers than other new farm equipment.

These planes were flown out by manufacturer, parked near the auditorium of Oklahoma A. and M. College campus.

FLYING FARMERS

Oklahomans use small planes to speed tasks over their big farms

Larly this month 222 Oklahoma farmers and their wives, who own and use two-seater airplanes to help in farming, held their second annual convention during Farm and Home Week at Oklahoma A. and M. in Stillwater. The Flying Farmers, as they call themselves, spent almost all the time telling each other how they use their planes and trying to convince nonflying agriculturists that no farmer in spacious Oklahoma can really get along without an airplane.

From their planes the Flying Farmers supervise cattle roundups, hunt for strays, find breaks in fences. They spray orchards, go coyote hunting, drop in on each other for social calls, go into town on business without bumping over bad roads. A plane, they report, costs no more to use and maintain than an auto.

Leader of the Flying Farmers is Heinie Bomhoff, who has 4,000 flying hours to his credit, most of them flown at less than 100 feet altitude, shooting coyotes. He taught himself to fly in a home-built plane, then went on to teach 200 of his neighbors to be pilots.

Flying Farmers CONTINUED



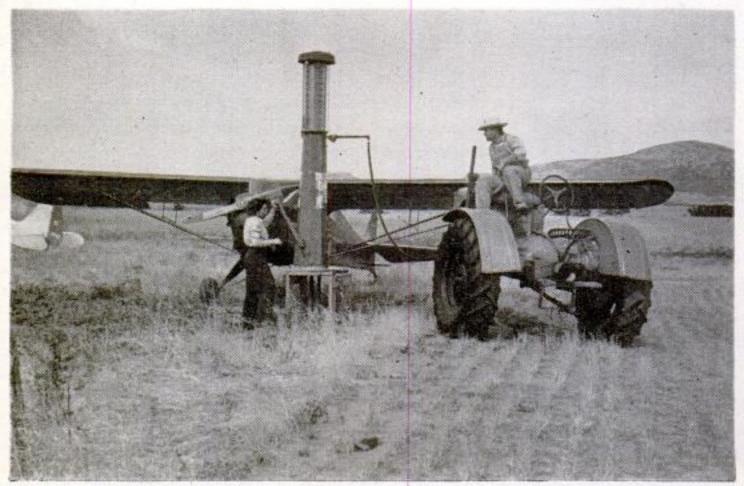
FLYING FARMER TOM McCURDY OF COOPERTON, OKLA. KEEPS A TAYLORCRAFT IN HIS BARN AND USES IT FOR INSPECTING HIS 266 ACRES OF GRAIN FIELDS

MCCURDY FAMILY FINDS ITS AIRPLANE AN ESSENTIAL PART OF FARM EQUIPMENT

Tom McCurdy, treasurer of Oklahoma's Flying Farmers, has a big wind sock mounted on top of his barn. Inside the barn, next to the machine shop, he hangars his Taylorcraft, second plane he has owned. Like most farmers, he is used to tinkering with machinery and looks after maintenance of his plane himself.

McCurdy's airplane has been a great help in his farming. Several times during the harvest season he has been able to make quick repairs on a tractor or combine by flying to get needed parts in a hurry. Looking over his land from the air, he can mark spots damaged by heavy rain for early attention or see how

his wheat, alfalfa, corn and oats crops are coming. Mrs. McCurdy, who has taken many flying trips with her husband, is also a pilot. She uses the plane to do her household shopping in Hobart, 24 miles from farm, often taking one of her sons or the dog with her. She says she would rather have an airplane than a car.



McCurdy's gas pump supplies both plane and tractor. Here Mrs. McCurdy fills up tanks of each vehicle before climbing into the plane and flying herself over to a friend's farm.

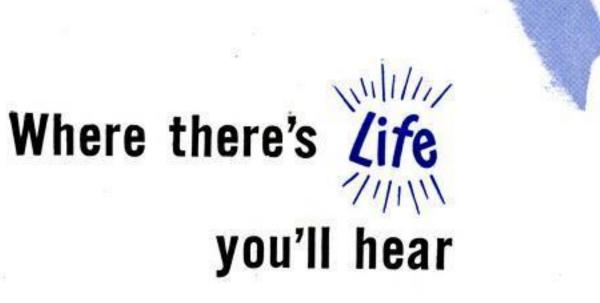


After a flight McCurdy looks over his herd of 27 cows and calves before walking to house. His convenient 1,320-foot landing strip extends through wheat field up to this cattle pen.



A flat tire may lead to unexpected pleasures...

But a flat drink is always dismal!





CANADA WORLD DRY

WATER AND GINGER ALE

They're the preferred mixers in fine bars, hotels and clubs everywhere. Both are made according to special formulae. Canada Dry Water points up the flavor of any tall drink. Canada Dry Ginger Ale adds the delicate flavor of pure Jamaica ginger. Both have "Pin-Point Carbonation"...millions of tinier bubbles . . . to keep drinks sparkling, full of zip . . . to the last sip.

For drinks that taste better ... and even sound better ... always serve and ask for these sparkling good mixers.

Four other fine mixers



Tom Collins Mixer . . . available in limited quantities.



Hi-Spot...a fresh tasting, lemon-flavored mixer.

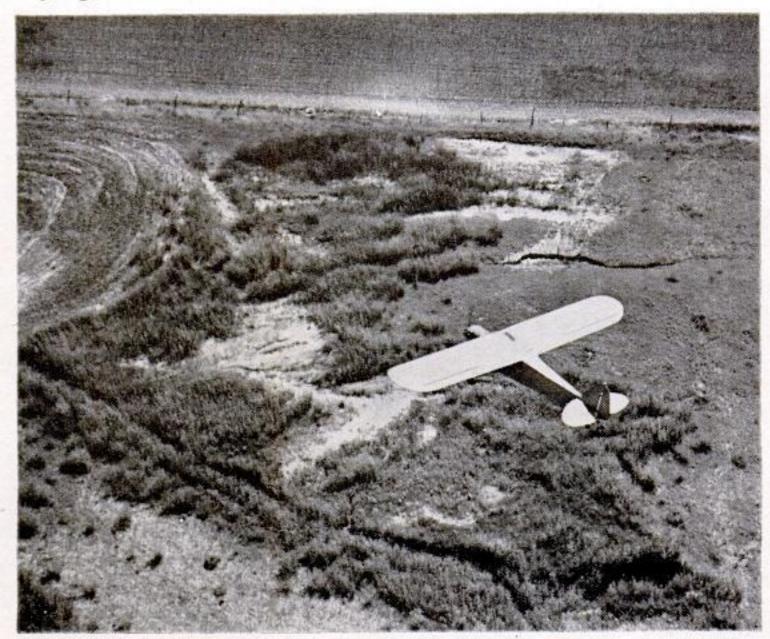


Quinine Water ... will be back after the



Spur...the cola drink with Canada Dry quality.

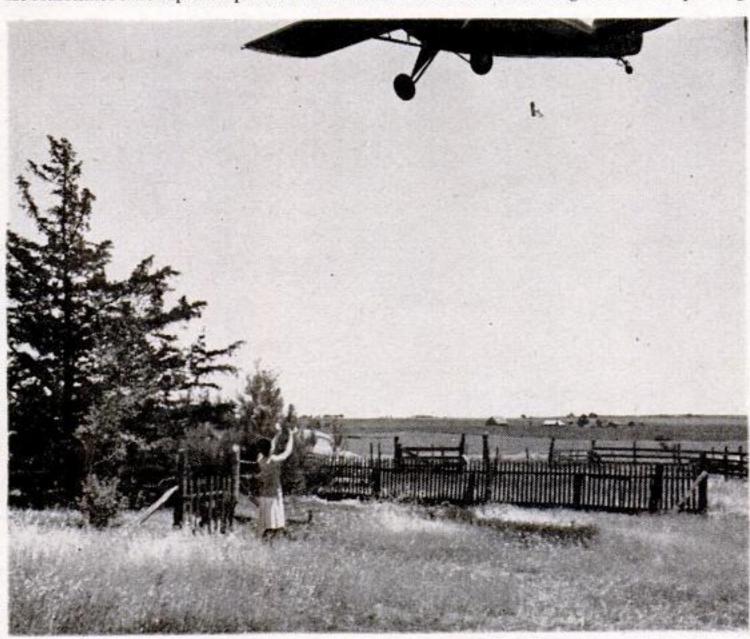
Flying Farmers CONTINUED



Checking soil erosion is made easy for County Agent Jim Rosson by use of rented plane. He sometimes takes up a nonpilot farmer to show him need for terracing and contour plowing.



Landing in oats field, Cecil Neville confers with harvesters. He commutes by plane from this Chickasha farm to his cattle ranch 100 miles north and to his Cleveland, Ohio factory.



Mail is dropped to Mrs. Forrest Watson by her husband. She iff served a subpoena by air last winter, dropping it and circling until subpoenaed farmer read it. Local judge approved



Locating 200 prize Herefords over a thousand-acre pasture is a use the Tod Davises have for their Piper plane. Sometimes farmers land, pick up calf and fly it to another pasture.



Coyote hunting by plane enables farmers to track animals in spots that are inaccessible from the ground. Here a coyote scoots through the brush while sharpshooter in plane takes aim.

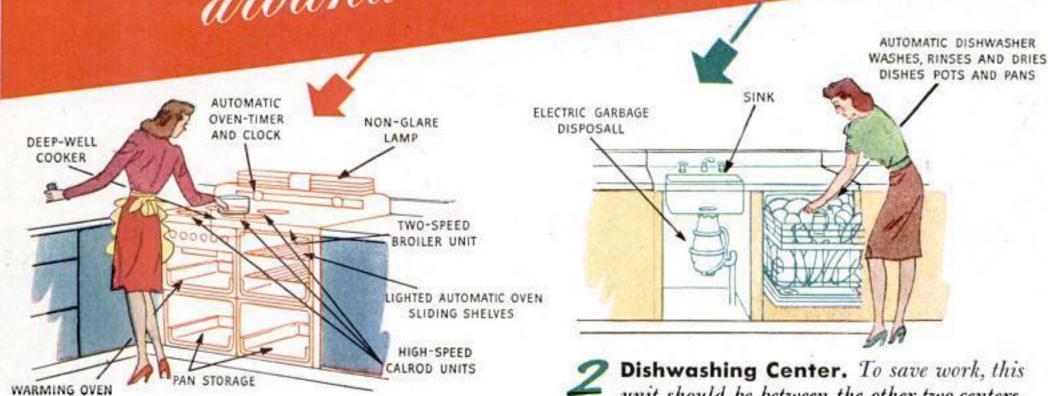


Two dead coyotes is score for morning's flight. Farmers fly 25 feet up, dodging trees, fire shotguns. They land to get coyote's ears for \$4.50 bounty. Bomhoff (right) has shot 846.



Cost of a Hotpoint Electric Kitchen averages about 10% of home-building costs.

Plan your next kitchen step-by-step around 3 HOTPOINT WORK CENTERS



Cooking Center. Your Hotpoint Electric Range should be installed conveniently near refrigerator and sink to do away with needless steps.

* * Electrically lighted Hotpoint Steel Cabinets provide handy storage space for cooking utensils.

2 Dishwashing Center. To save work, this unit should be between the other two centers. Dishes are washed hygienically clean by the Hotpoint Automatic Dishwasher. * * Food waste is whisked away electrically by the Hotpoint Garbage Disposall. Hotpoint Steel Cabinets furnish room for dishes.

STAINLESS-STEEL SLIDING SHELVES

TWO
VEGETABLE
CRISPERS

Food Storage and Mixing Center
Cut down unnecessary steps by placing you

3 Food Storage and Mixing Center.
Cut down unnecessary steps by placing your
Hotpoint Electric Refrigerator on side nearest outer
door through which supplies are brought. * *
A maple cutting board belongs near refrigerator—
with Hotpoint Steel Cabinets to store equipment.

When you start building a postwar electric kitchen, you're making a long-term investment in your family's health and your own contentment! So plan wisely and well. Make it a point to have each appliance fit into a time-and-step-saving design!

Hotpoint Work Centers—a system of arranging electric servants for maximum efficiency—are the answer to your planning problems! And the new 24-page book—"Your Next Kitchen by Hotpoint"—explains the

Work Center principle in detail. It also brings you full-color illustrations of six model kitchens; information about lighting and wiring; and other advice from Hotpoint engineers, architects and home economists.

Mail in the coupon today—with ten cents—for your copy of "Your Next Kitchen by Hotpoint"! Learn how to plan an electric kitchen that will work for you!

DEPENDABILITY ASSURED BY 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Edison General Electric Appliance Co., Inc. 5635 W. Taylor St., Chicago 44, III.

● Enclosed please find ten cents in coin or war stamp, for which send me your new kitchen planning guide entitled, "Your Next Kitchen by Hotpoint." (This offer available in the United States, Territory of Hawaii and Alaska.)



INTERIOR LIGHT

T	101	rn	01		Ī
			KIND OF COR	SO 180	1000

Electric Kitchens

Electric Ranges * Water Heaters * Refrigerators * Home Francers
Dishwashers * Combination Refrigerators * Wringer-Type Wathers
Automatic Washers * Clothes Dryers * Portable Ironars * Table-Type
Ironars * Gerbage Disposalls * Cabinet-Sinks * All-Steel Cabinets



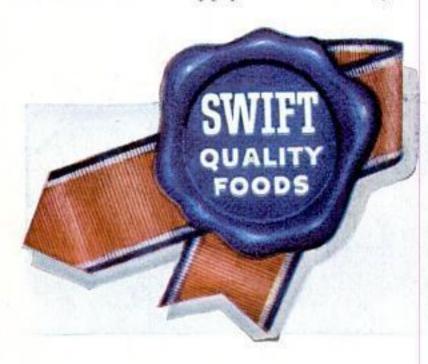
When that great day of final Victory comes, the day when there will be more meat for everyone will be hastened. Our country has the largest livestock population any great nation in the world possesses—200 million head. This gigantic herd, now in the process of growing up on our ranges and farms, will one day be coming to the market as meat—some of it fine enough to earn the coveted "Swift's Premium" label.

Beef on the hoof isn't meat on the table. For beef takes time—lots of time—to grow up into meat. But it is reassuring to know that one day, following that great day of final victory, there should be a marked improvement in our nation's meat supply—more meat for everyone!

When that day comes depends, of course, upon how soon final, complete victory all over the world can be achieved. Global war has strained our nation's meat supply to the utmost and improvement in the situation, even after peace, probably will be gradual.

Meat simply takes time to grow, to ship, to process, to distribute. And as long as the demand for it continues to exceed the supply there is not going to be enough to go around. The needs of our armed forces have been met in full and on time, with everyone on the great production line of meat working to full capacity. But the civilian has done without to make this possible—a contribution to victory of farreaching importance.

However, when the time does come that you can again go to your dealer and order in the quantities you want any cut of meat you desire



Regardless of shortages of supply, Swift pledges that these famous products will continue to be the finest of their kind.



SWIFT'S BROOKFIELD SAUSAGE

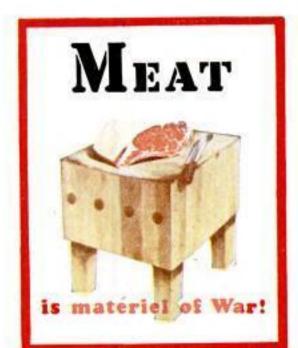


SWIFT'S RPANDED LAME



for your table, we trust you will include plenty of those fine, top-quality meats labeled "Swift's Premium" and "Swift's Brookfield".

Even now, whenever your dealer does have meat that bears one of these famous brand names, you may buy it with conviction that it has met uncompromising standards of quality. And you may be sure, too, under Swift's Wartime Policy, that despite wartime difficulties Swift has made every effort to distribute the available civilian supply of this meat to insure a fair share for all consumers everywhere. This is our solemn pledge —a self-imposed obligation!



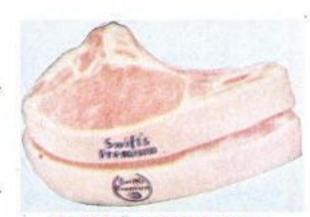
Swift's Wartime Policy We will cooperate to the fullest extent with the U.S. Government to help win the war. We will do everything possible to safeguard the high quality of our products. Despite wartime difficulties, we will make every effort to distribute available civilian supplies to insure a fair share for all consumers everywhere.

SWIFT & COMPANY

Your first duty to your country: BUY WAR BONDS



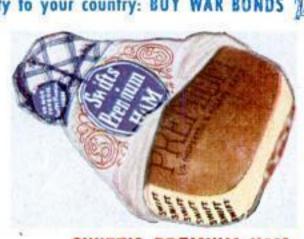
SWIFT'S PREMIUM BACON



SWIFT'S BRANDED VEAL



SWIFT'S PREMIUM FRANKFURTS

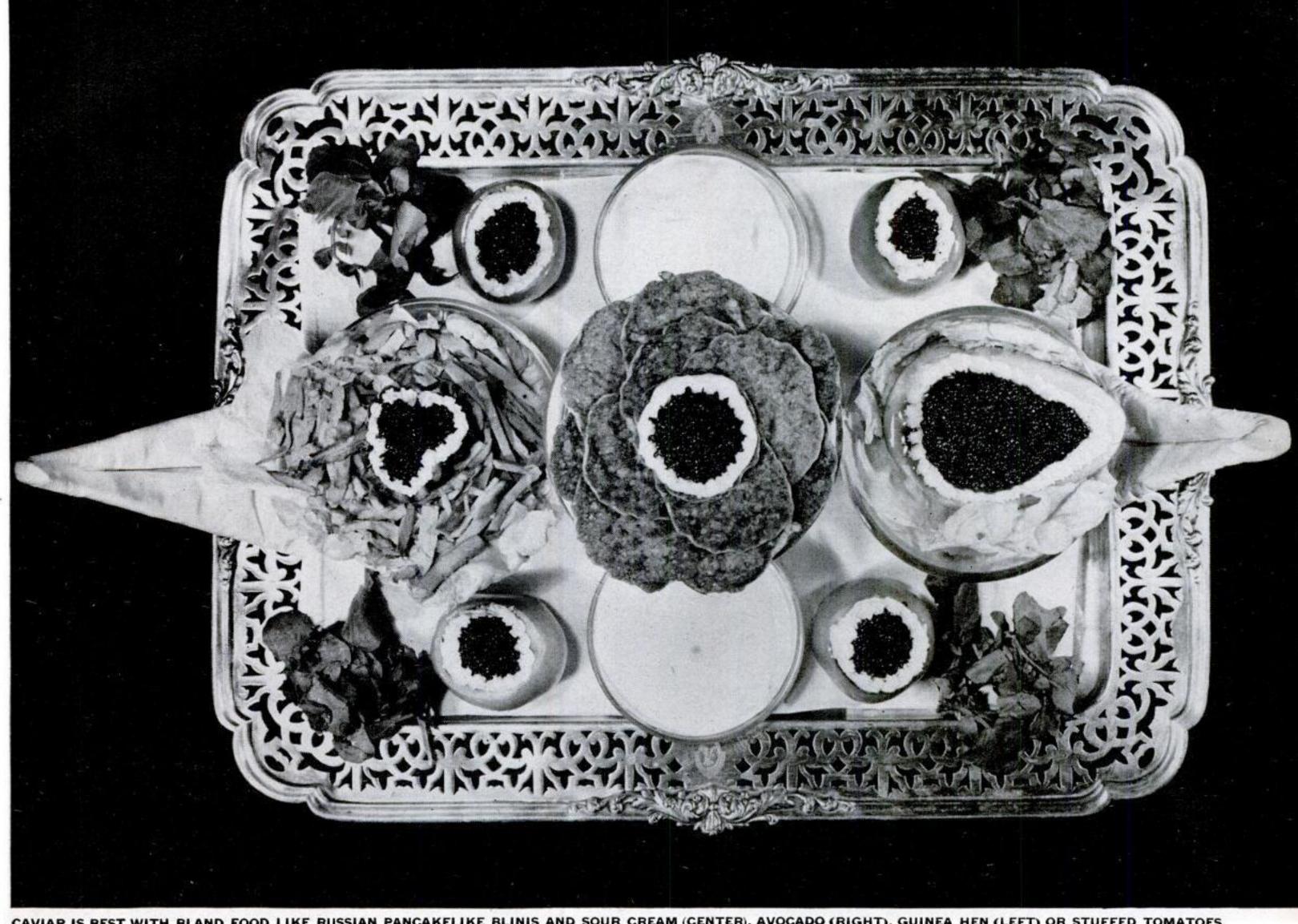




UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

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Serving Through Science Listen to "Science Looks Forward"—new series of talks by the great scientists of America—on the Philharmonic-Symphony Program. CBS network, Sunday afternoon, 3:00 to 4:30 E.W.T.



CAVIAR IS BEST WITH BLAND FOOD LIKE RUSSIAN PANCAKELIKE BLINIS AND SOUR CREAM (CENTER), AVOCADO (RIGHT), GUINEA HEN (LEFT) OR STUFFED TOMATOES



In the Pump Room of Chicago's Hotel Ambassador East Hugh Marlowe and K. T. Stevens, who play leads in Chica-

go company of The Voice of the Turtle, are served caviar from cart which looks like domed St. Basil in Red Square.

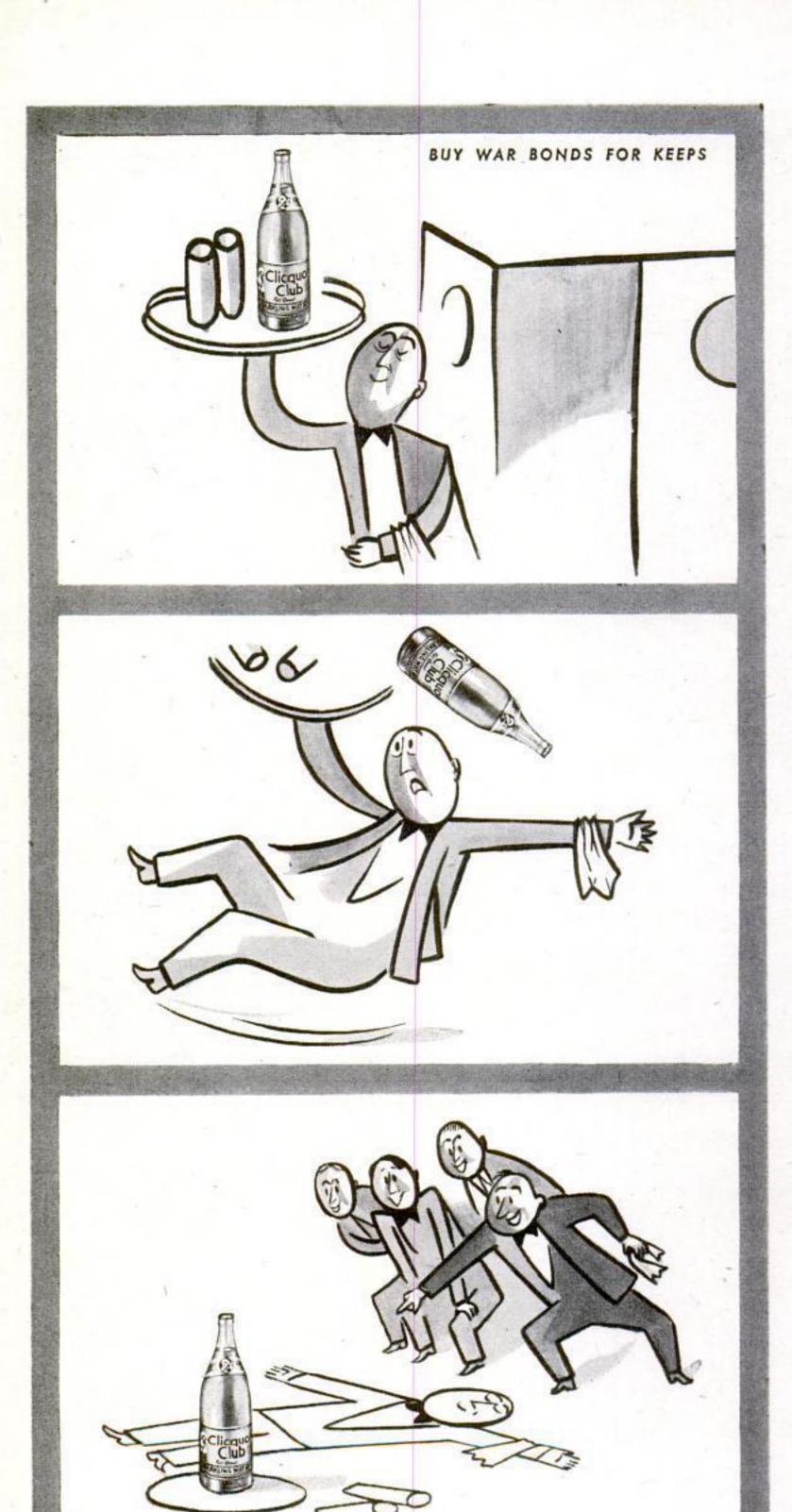
CAVIAR

Russia will try to cut the price and induce U.S. to eat more of it

One way the Soviet Union hopes to pay for post-U war imports from the U.S. is by selling more caviar to Americans. Biggest caviar customers used to be gourmets of Europe, but the Russians regard them as a dying market, are going to concentrate on selling the U.S. Hopes for sales rise as high as several hundred tons per year, against a prewar top of 50.

The Russians do not regard caviar merely as an item in the diet of the rich. It is available throughout the U.S.S.R. and quite cheap. The Russians in good times like to wolf down a man-sized portion of caviar, pancakes and sour cream just as a preliminary to a meal. They eat fresh caviar, however, which is less salty than the canned kind known to most American caviar eaters. Fresh caviar is prohibitively expensive in the U.S. because the Russians never knew how to pack it cheaply and well. Their methods have improved, however, and they may bring the price down further by shipping cheaper varieties.

In time, the Russians hope that millions of Americans will come to enjoy the rich, sharp taste of sturgeon roe and learn the methods of serving it, some of which are shown here in photographs taken in the Pump Room of Chicago's Hotel Ambassador East. Observers are giving the Russians credit for a good try but doubt that caviar will replace the hamburger.



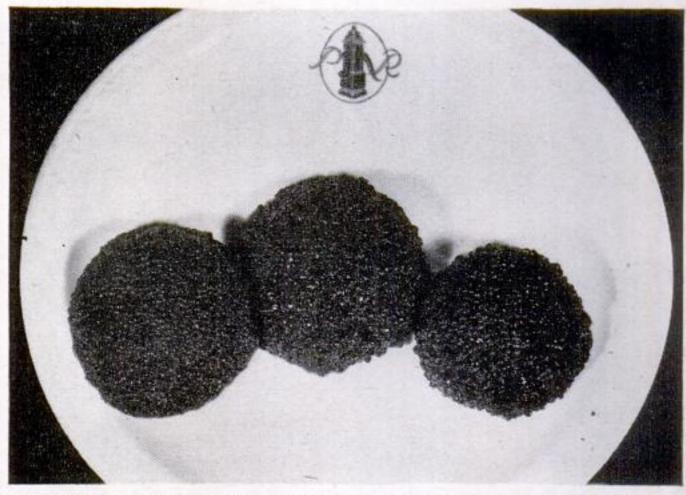
Never flat!

Always brimming with tingling, bubbly effervescence — that's why Clicquot Club Sparkling Water is a great American favorite for all mixing purposes. Its countless tiny bubbles fizz and fizz and fizz, right down to the last sip. In Sparkling Water it's the sparkle that counts. Ask for Clicquot Club for "life."





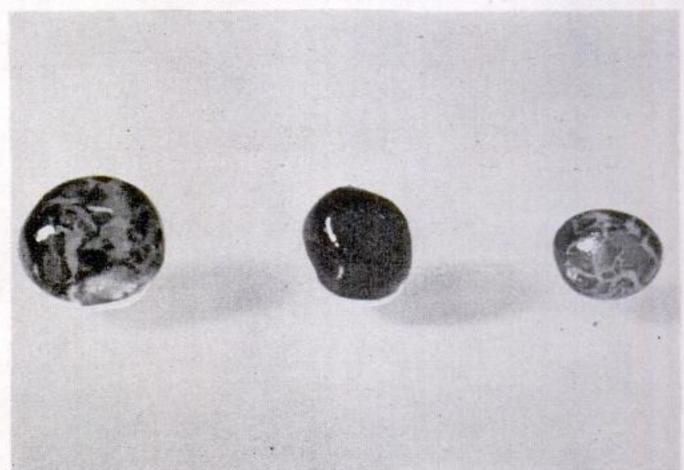
Caviar CONTINUED



Three main varieties are (left to right) the small-egged Sevruga, large-egged Beluga, middle-sized Ossiotra. Beluga is most famous but Russians prefer tasty Sevruga.



Fresh caviar comes in cans which must be kept on ice. Best sturgeons come from Caspian Sea where they eat refuse from the Volga. Some live as long as 200 years.



Individual eggs of Beluga, Ossiotra and Sevruga show color difference. Caviar can be golden, red, gray or black. The three types are named after species of sturgeon.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 54

M. W. AYER & SON



Spanish Main

starring

PAUL

MAUREEN

WALTER

HENREID O'HARA SLEZAK

with BINNIE BARNES . JOHN EMERY

A FRANK BORZAGE production

Executive Producer ROBERT FELLOWS Associate Producer STEPHEN AMES

Directed by FRANK BORZAGE

Screen Play by GEORGE WORTHING YATES and HERMAN J. MANKIEWICZ







"THE TASTE-TEST WON ME!" says Jane. "I tried leading colas in paper cups, picked Royal Crown Cola best-tasting." Try it yourself. Say "R C for me!" That's the quick way to get Royal Crown Cola—best by taste-test! (Another good idea from Jane: "Buy Bonds!")

RC is the quick way to say...

ROYAL CROWN

Best by taste-test



Caviar CONTINUED



Angel Casey, Chicago radio actress, eats Ossiotra caviar with an avocado. Russians would consider this mixture a desecration of good caviar. They eat caviar with onions.



Gertrude Lawrence eats caviar sandwich with husband, Lieut. Commander Richard Aldrich. Caviar mixed with chopped egg is spread on rye toast to make sandwich.



Singer John Boles and a friend eat caviar and blinis. Pancakes, caviar and a blob of sour cream are served together so each forkful may be blended to the diner's taste.

Roughest, Toughest Test Oil Ever Faced Per Makers OF MOBILOIL COME THROUGH



FOR QUALITY PROTECTION_

Mobilgas

SDCONY-VACUUM



And Complete

Mobilioi — And Complete

Mobilioi brication





Doctors Prove 2 out of 3 Women can have Lovelier Skin in 14 Days!

14-Day Palmolive Plan tested by 36 Doctors on 1285 women with these Amazing Results!

* Less Oily-Clearer!

"My skin became less oily," says Catherine
McGough of Astoria, L.I. Excessive oiliness often
leaves skin blotchy-looking—robs it of that clear,
lovely look. The 14-Day Palmolive Plan
brought actual definite gains to 89% of 367
women who had oily skin. See if it won't
help your skin become less oily—clearer.

* Fewer tiny Blemishes!

Tiny blemishes—incipient blackheads,
often caused by improper cleansing, respond in
most cases to the 14-Day Palmolive Plan. "My skin
improved a lot," says Frances Parker of Indianapolis, Ind.
The doctors found finer looking, clearer skins in
over half the cases tested. See what the
Palmolive Plan can do for you!



"Skin less coarse-looking in
14 days!" says Dorothy Glynn of Roxbury, Mass.
The 36 doctors reported almost two-thirds of
all the women tested had smoother—actually finer
looking skin. Reason enough for every woman
who longs for a younger looking complexion
to start the Palmolive Plan today!

* Fresher, Brighter Color!

"Skin brighter, actually less sallow!" says
Ruth Murray of Detroit, Mich., after testing
the 14-Day Palmolive Plan. The 36 examining
doctors report this same important improvement
for 2 skins out of 3 among the 1285 women.
See if this proved Palmolive Plan won't bring you
fresher skin—and in only 14 days!



NOW!..Palmolive comes in a New, Big Bath Size, too!

Try it—for tub or shower. It's solid. Thrifty. Long lasting. And how men love it!

YOU, TOO, may look for these skin improvements in only 14 Days!



If you want a complexion the envy of every woman—the admiration of every man—start the 14-Day Palmolive Plan today! Remember, 36 doctors—leading skin specialists—tested this Plan on 1285 women from fifteen to fifty, and with all types of skin. Dry! Oily! Normal! Young! Older! And 2 out of 3 of these women got results in just 14 days! No matter what skin care they had used before!

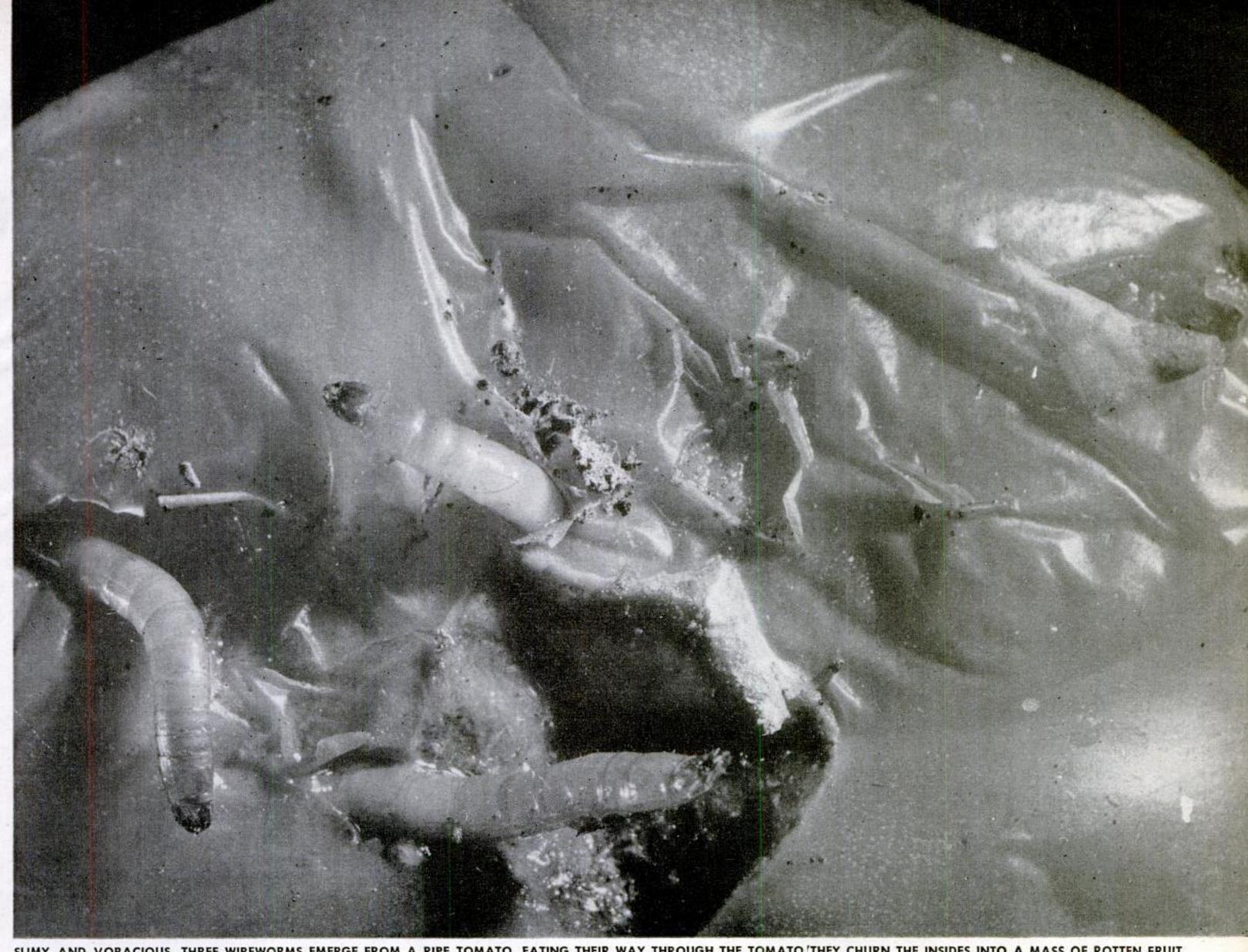
Here's the Palmolive Plan:

Wash your face 3 times a day with Palmolive Soap. Then—each time—for a full 60 seconds—massage onto your skin Palmolive's lovely soft lather, just as you would a cream. Then rinse. This cleansing massage brings your skin the full beautifying effect of Palmolive's lather. Do start this wonderful proved Palmolive Plan...today!

DON'T WASTE SOAP! Soap uses vital war materials!



Doctors Prove Palmolive's Beauty Results!



SLIMY AND VORACIOUS, THREE WIREWORMS EMERGE FROM A RIPE TOMATO. EATING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE TOMATO THEY CHURN THE INSIDES INTO A MASS OF ROTTEN FRUIT

INSECT ENEMIES

THEY COST THE U.S. 3 BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY

Levery year the agricultural bounty of the U.S. serves as an unending source of nourishment for the hordes of ravenous insects which infest every acre throughout the country. They greedily chew, suck and destroy about 10% of the tons of plants and fruits laboriously grown by the nation's farmers and gardeners. In cold cash, including the cost of control, their depredations create an annual toll of \$3 billion, more than the peacetime total value of the steel industry's products or a billion more than was

spent to produce the atomic bomb.

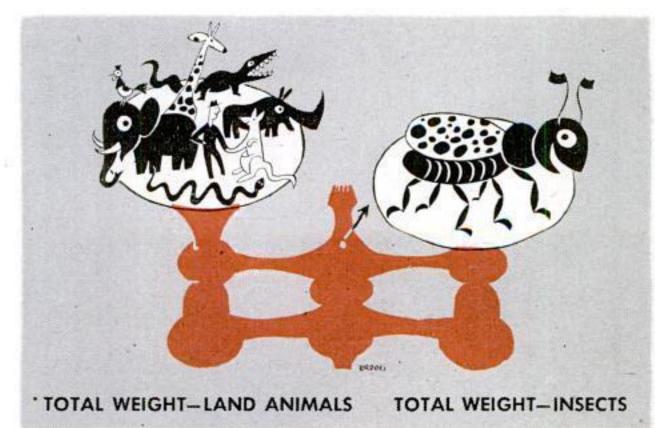
In the face of natural enemies and the increasingly effective poisons devised by science the billions of bugs continue to ravage crops without any seeming decrease in number. In fact, present losses due to insects are about double those of 50 years ago. This is due in part to the importation in recent years of such pestiferous marauders as the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer and the Mexican bean beetle, which have added their destructive talents to those of native species.

The eating habits of insects are varied and fascinating. Some are very discriminating, like the cotton boll weevil which feeds almost exclusively on the cotton plant. Most insects are less choosy. The corn earworm prefers corn but will gladly attack tobacco, tomatoes,

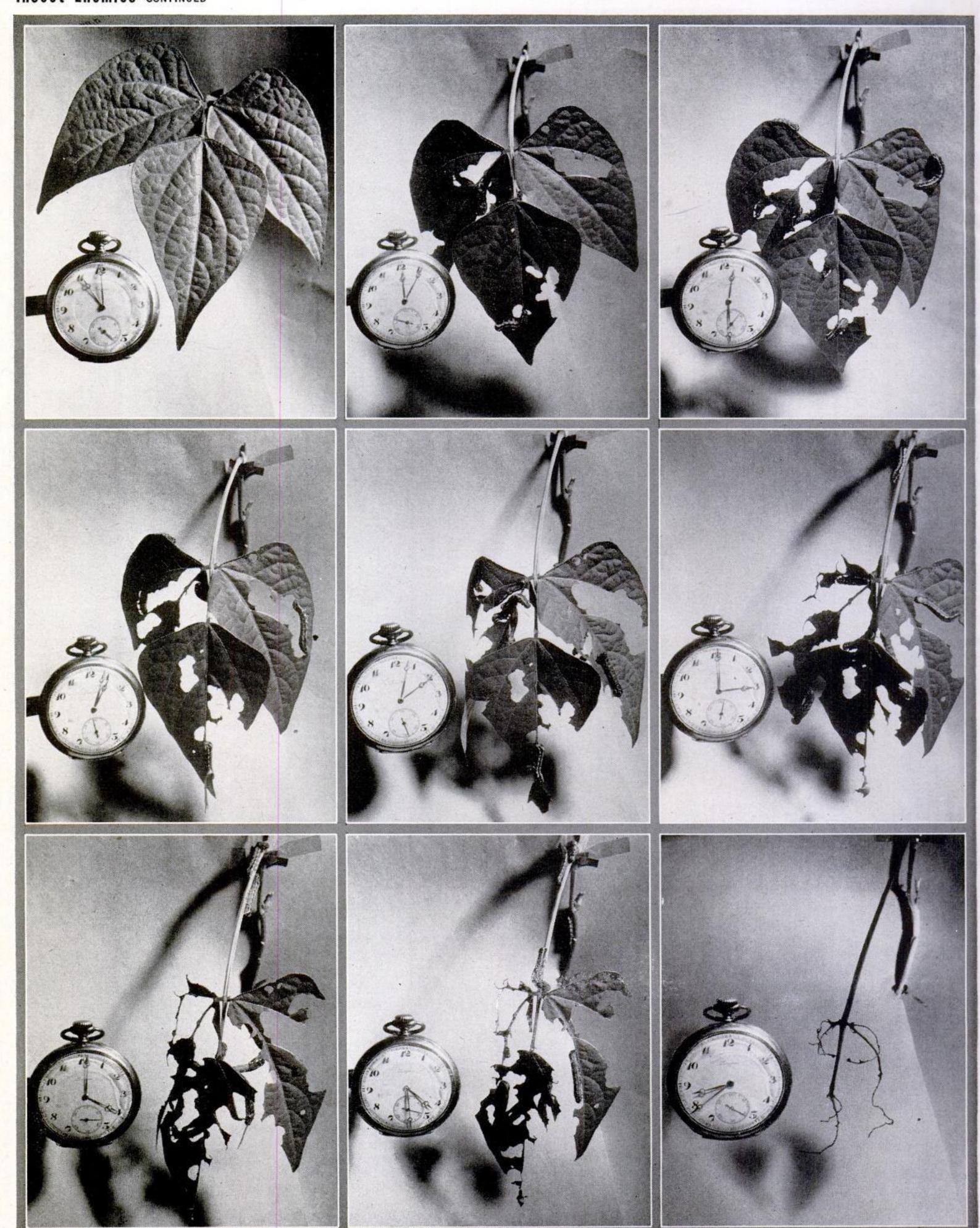
peas if its favorite plant is not available. Some insects, like the grasshopper (see page 64), are omnivorous, chewing tirelessly through green vegetation leaving nothing but withered stalks. Others, like the Mexican bean beetle (see page 64), delicately pick out the tender surfaces of a leaf leaving a lacy pattern of the tougher stems and veins. Many species feed by sucking, like the aphid (see p. 64) which drinks in the sap or juices of a plant much as a mosquito sucks human blood

through its proboscis. Some insects are destructive only in the larval or worm stage when they bore through fruit, gorging themselves with the pulpy insides (see above).

The world's insect population now outnumbers and outweighs all other land animals put together. Because many have
such prodigious reproductive powers and
because they adapt themselves quickly to
any place containing vegetation they present a discouraging problem. The great
promise of a powerful insecticide like DDT,
which is just coming on the market, is
tempered by the fact that it may also kill
valuable insects like honeybees and dragonflies. Whatever research brings out in the
years to come, it is certain that science
can only hope for partial control. The insects may not win but they are here to stay.



WEIGHT OF INSECTS IN THE WORLD EXCEEDS WEIGHT OF ALL LAND ANIMALS

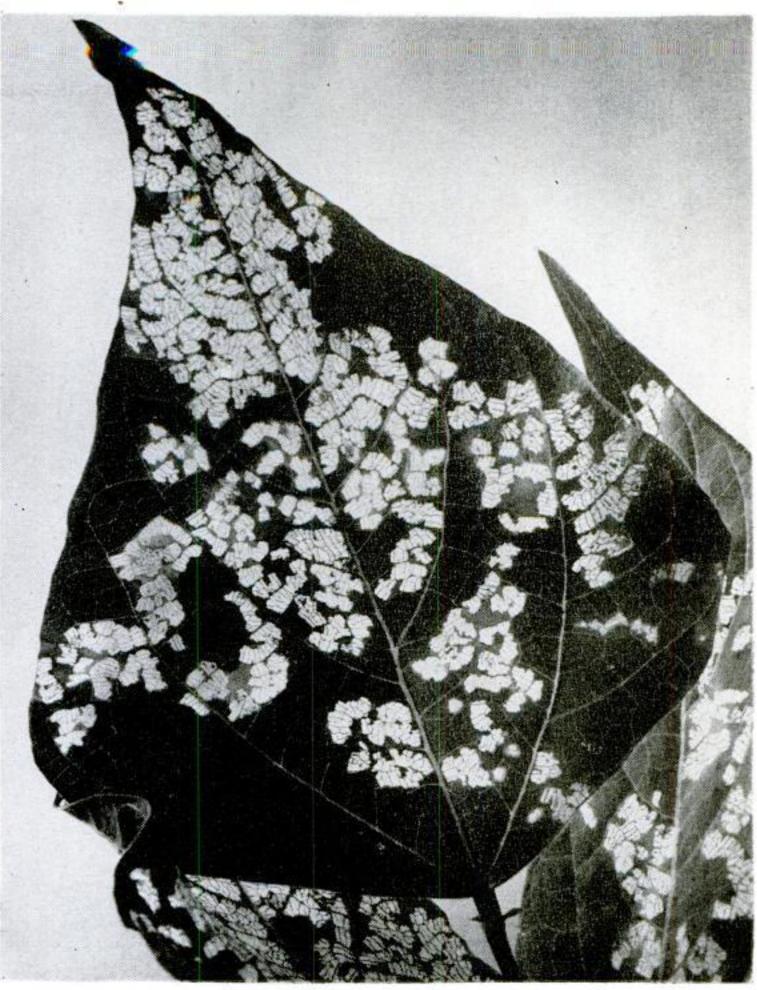


PLANT DESTRUCTION by army worms shows rapidity with which a sprig of bean leaves is completely stripped, leaving only shriveled stalk. Chewing swiftly and methodically, worms can

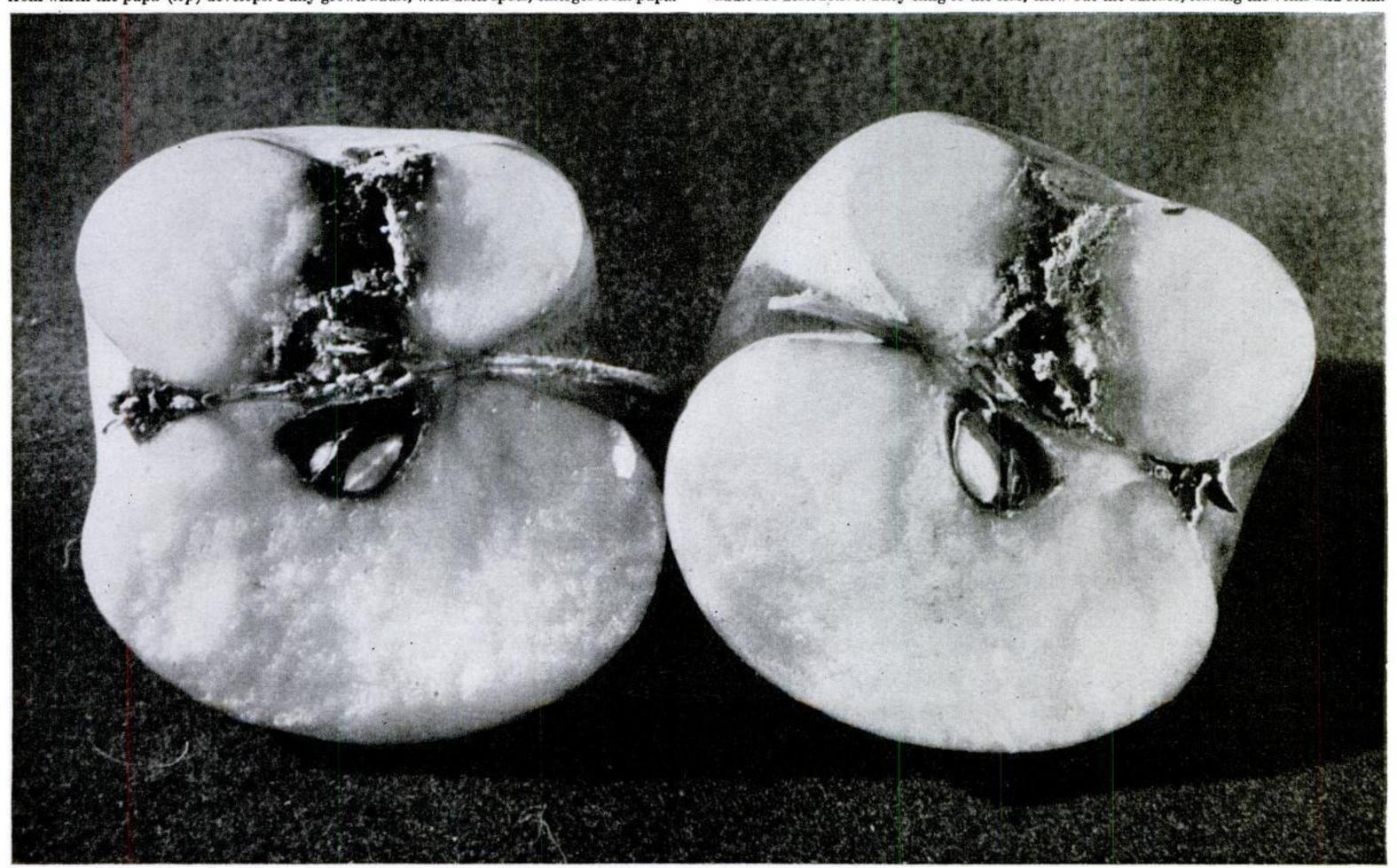
devastate a full-grown bean plant in less than a day. In this demonstration, made at research laboratories of Rohm & Haas Co., Inc., Bristol, Pa., watch times progress of the destruction.



MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE is shown above in three stages of development. At left is fuzzy larva from which the pupa (top) develops. Fully grown adult, with dark spots, emerges from pupa.



LACELIKE PATTERN is result of foraging activities of the Mexican bean beetle. Both pupa and adult are destructive. They cling to the leaf, chew out the surface, leaving the veins and stem.



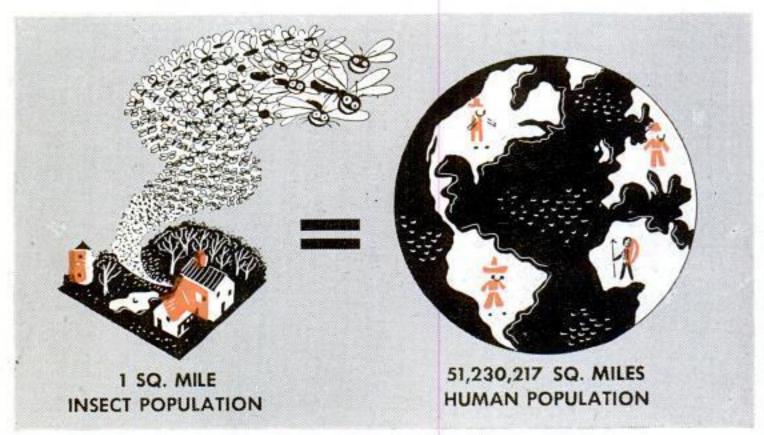
WORMY APPLE shows the disgusting handiwork of the common codling-moth larva, the worm commonly found in apples. Soon after it has been hatched, worm bores into the fruit, spends

its larval life feeding on pulp. In addition to eating the fruit, the insect stunts capacity of the apple to grow fully, as comparison in size of upper and lower halves above demonstrates.



THICK SWARM OF APHIDS, or plant lice, is attacked by a ladybug beetle (foreground). Aphids, which are probably the most numerous insects in the world, feed on all types of vegetation

by sucking plant juices from vines and stalks. The ladybug, well-known for the orderly arrangement of spots on its back, is a beneficial insect which thrives on eating other insects.



WORLD POPULATION, ABOUT TWO BILLION, IS EQUALED BY INSECTS IN ONE SQUARE MILE

THEY COVER THE EARTH

The trillions of insects which populate the world are made up of more than 1,000,000 known species, more than all other animal and plant species put together. Ranging in size from the terrifying 6-inch rhinoceros beetle to the pinhead-sized aphid, they infest almost every square yard of land surface, including areas as far north as the Arctic Circle. On farmland rich with vegetation they congregate in awe-inspiring numbers. As many as 24,688 have been counted on a single tomato plant. It is estimated that the insect population found on one square mile equals the total human population of the entire world (see left).

The word insect means literally in sections, every adult species having three distinct segments—head, thorax and abdomen. They are known among entomologists as Hexapoda (six-legged). On the following pages is shown a rogues' gallery of some of the country's more destructive insects. They are pictured in their natural colors just as they are found in and around the countryside. At this time of year, during the peak of crop production, they are found in most abundant numbers.



CORN EARWORM, which chews its way through corn kernels like a miniature bulldozer, is one of the top destructive insects. Yearly it ravages nearly \$100,000,000 worth of crops.



JAPANESE BEETLE is the voracious pest familiar to many home gardeners. First discovered in New Jersey in 1916, this Oriental immigrant now covers most of the northeastern states.



CODLING-MOTH LARVA is apple's No. 1 enemy. It enters fruit through the calyx, eating until it develops into a moth. Cost of crop damage and control is \$30,000,000 annually.



TOMATO HORNWORM, distinguished by red hook at the base of the tail, can strip a plant in two nights, leaving only stem. Insect, here in larval stage, also feeds on tobacco plants.

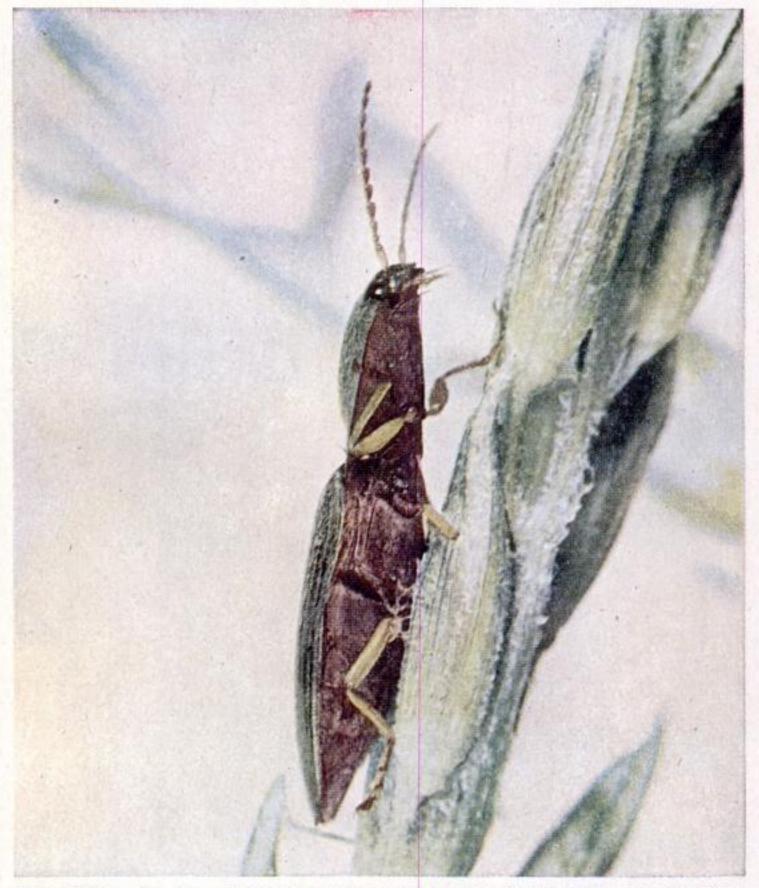


COLORADO POTATO BEETLE was once content to feed on worthless buffalo burs. When the potato was introduced into this continent it quickly switched its attention to that plant.



CABBAGE LOOPER gets its name from odd method of hunching its back, or looping, as it crawls. It is partial to outer leaves of the plant, sometimes attacks peas, beets and lettuce.

Insect Enemies CONTINUED



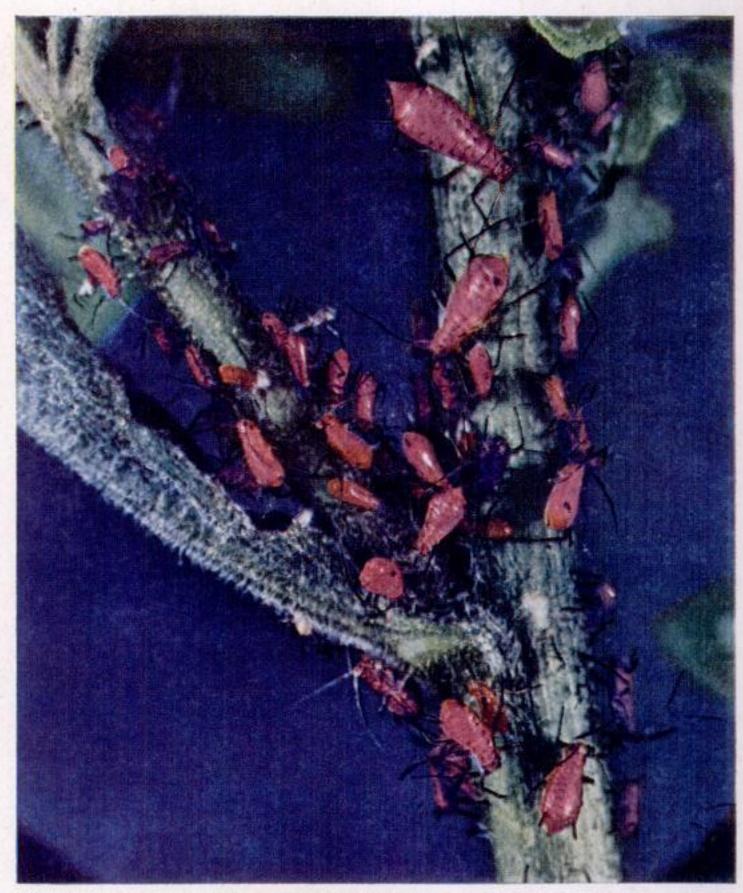
CLICK BEETLE, whose larva thrives on garden vegetables, has odd trick. When beetle falls on its back, it arches its body and suddenly snaps up into the air several inches with a loud click.



MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (about six times natural size) chews up surface of bean leaves, leaving a lacework of veins. Originally from Mexico, it is now found in the Rockies and the East.



SQUASH BUG, commonly known as stinkbug, sucks juices from vines of pumpkin, cucumber, squash. The female usually deposits a nest of shiny brown eggs on under side of plant leaves.



APHIDS, which grow to the size of a pinhead, feed on green plants by sucking the sap, leaving them dry and withered. Also known as plant lice, many can reproduce without mating.



LEAF HOPPER is a delicate, jittery insect which attacks many vegetables including beans and potatoes. Curling and whitening of leaves caused by this insect is called hopperburn.



LONG-HORNED GRASSHOPPER is one of some 6,500 different types. Grasshoppers traveling in swarms strip fields of vegetation. Once a hopper plague ruined crops worth \$80,000,000.



MIDWAY—June, '42. U. S. carrier planes stop onrushing Jap tide. W. E. battle announcing systems give last minute orders.



GUADALCANAL—Aug., '42. Opening of South Pacific offensive. Field telephones help Marines consolidate positions.



NEW GUINEA—Sept., '42. Threat to Australia eased. In long campaign, W. E. multi-channel radio sets guide artillery fire.



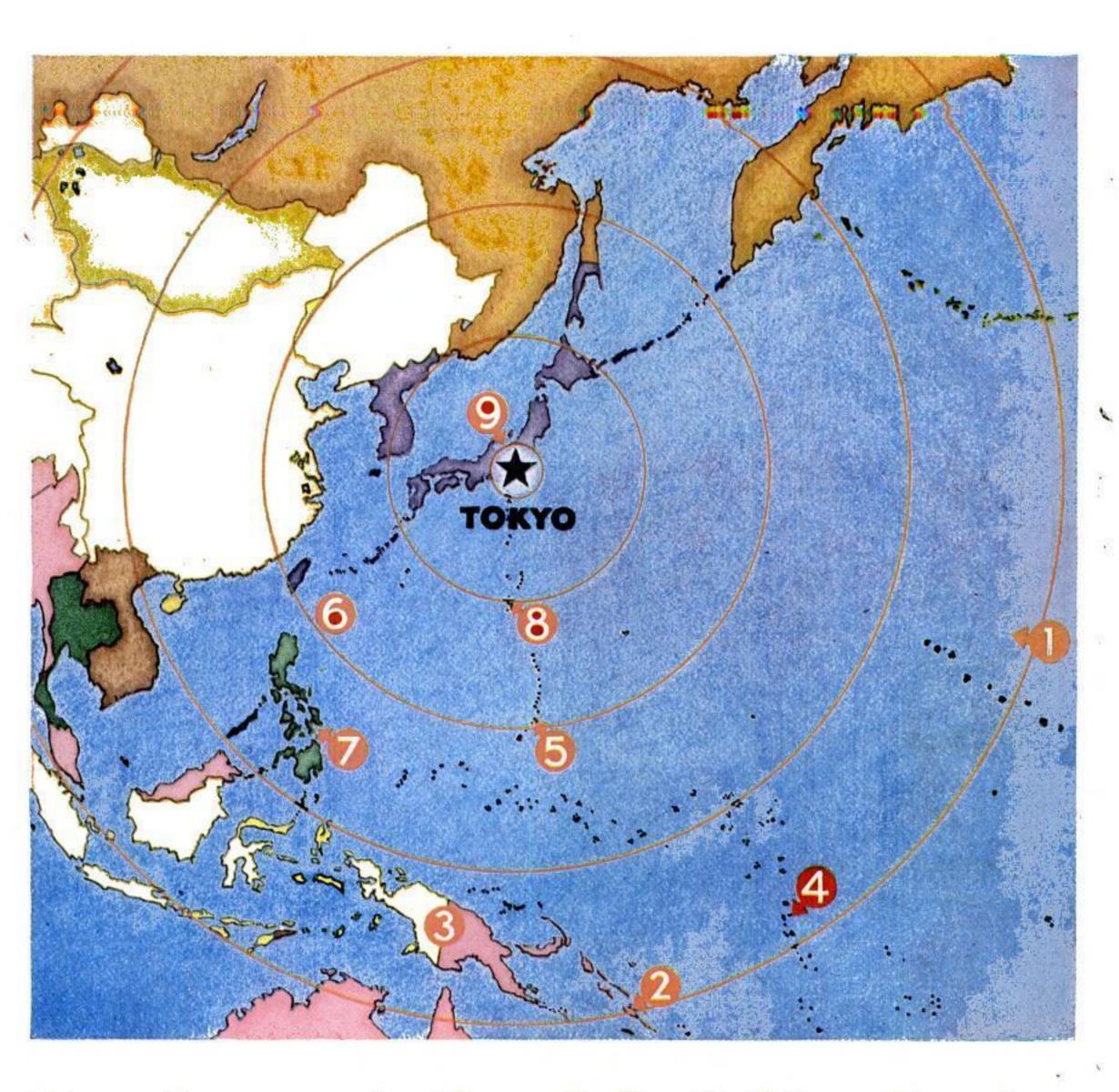
offensive opens. Portable telephone switchboards coordinate Marines' assault.



SAIPAN—June, '44. Base to bomb Japan secured with help of tanks directed by Western Electric multi-channel radio sets.



6 SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. Preying on enemy supply lines, our subs use Western Electric sound-powered telephones.



How Communications help tighten the ring

As our fighters tighten the ring around Japan, vast distances must be spanned. Every mile nearer to Tokyo adds another mile to the enormous network of communications needed to serve an area 35 times that of the United States.

Every day we're pouring more men, more ships, more planes, tanks and guns into the battle. As they put the final squeeze on Tokyo, our forces must have additional quantities of the radar, radio and telephone equipment Western Electric is making.

As military needs are met, Western Electric will carry on with ever increasing tempo its 63 year old job of supplying what the Bell Telephone System needs. You can count on us to do this with the same skill, energy, enthusiasm and speed we have put into our big war job.

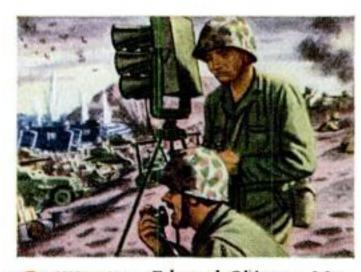


Help our fighters to tighten the ring! Buy more War Bonds and keep them!





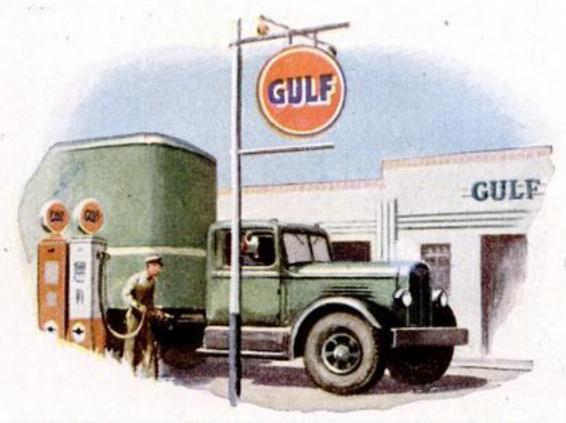
PHILIPPINES—Oct., '44. Yanks return. Western Electric "bull-horns" pass orders launching great Leyte Gulf assault.



1WO JIMA—Feb. and Okinawa, Mar., '45. Key Jap bases taken. Navy beachmasters direct landings over loudspeakers.



TOKYO. Bombers, devastating the heart of the Jap homeland, are guided by Western Electric electronic devices.



A limited quantity of new, heavy-duty Autocar Trucks is now being built by Government authorization. A fortunate few baulers of essential loads can buy them. Maybe you can qualify.

ENGINEERED BY AUTOGAR!

Precision engineered ... superbly engineered ... engineered by men who know heavy-duty trucks and what heavy-duty trucks must be to make money and save money on every kind of heavy-duty hauling. Autocar Trucks cost more—more to make and more to buy—because they're worth more. And they prove this by mile-after-mile, year-after-year performance for increasing numbers of leading heavy-duty haulers from coast to coast. Gulf Oil Corporation and Gulf Refining Company, for example. ... Buy Autocars ... by Autocar! Follow the leaders, for they know the way.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

Famous for Heavy-Duty Hauling

Manufactured in Ardmore, Pa. • Serviced by Factory Branches and Distributors from Coast to Coast



MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

Incendiary Blonde

Betty Hutton plays Texas Guinan, spendthrift '20s nightclub queen

ncendiary Blonde purports to be the biography of the late Texas Guinan, most famous of nightclub hostesses, whose brassy battle cry, "Hello, suckers!" rang through smoky speakeasy air of the wild and wooly '20s. In the gang-ridden, prohibition-wracked era of wonderful nonsense when too many people spent too much money, Texas Guinan made outrageous extravagance seem like a desirable accomplishment. A Texas girl who fought her way up through chorus lines, tworeel Westerns and vaudeville, she hit Broadway nightclubs in 1923 and the next year, backed by a notorious racketeer named Larry Fay, she opened her first nightclub. She tooted police whistles, rattled clappers, insulted and overcharged the customers, invented the term "a big butter-and-egg man," swore she'd be an evangelist "when she got good enough." The crash which ended the big spending ended Guinan. She died of colitis in 1933, age 49.

In Incendiary Blonde, Paramount has watered down Guinan's whisky-row career into a weak Technicolor tea. Song, dance and a spattering of melodrama make a fairly acceptable substitute for history, and Betty Hutton as Tex tackles her chores with a frantic enthusiasm that might drag from a ghostly Guinan her legendary plug, "Give the little girl a great big hand."



The late Texas Guinan ate a dozen oranges daily, wore red stockings, called most men "Fred," was not as shapely or good-looking as movie counterpart, Betty Hutton (right).



"Incendiary Blonde" CONTINUED



On a white horse Texas Guinan (Betty Hutton) is main attraction of traveling rodeo. She has run off to help support her family. The real Texas Guinan, convent schooled, left home at the age of 14, went to Chicago and won a Marshall Field singing scholarship.



Texas' big hoax involves scooping baby from path of onrushing horsemen as spectacular feature of rodeo. Baby is really midget. She explains hoax to Rodeo Owner Bill Kilgannon (Arturo de Cordova), whom she loves. He boosts her salary, falls in love with her.



Jilted by Kilgannon, Texas marries press agent named Callahan (Bill Goodwin, center), who puts her on Broadway. Here she shows legs to appreciative producer. She becomes Broadway hit but still pines for Kilgannon, who has not told her that he has an insane wife.



First of the famous nightclub hostesses, Texas blazes away with six-shooters, sings, moves among the tables, pats bald heads, heckles and insults free spenders. Her greeting, "Hello, suckers!" becomes legend. Customers love it and cheerfully throw money around.



Prohibition gangsters tackle nightclubs, try to take over Texas' place. Here they threaten her, but she calls them "the low-forehead set" and fights back. Kilgannon's wife dies and he comes to New York. Texas is depressed by recurring premonition of an early death.



Kilgannon walks into gangsters' trap at height of New Year's Eve hilarity. Warned by Texas, he kills two thugs, is wounded himself. Police say that he faces five years in jail. Texas tells him she will wait, although doctor has given her only two years to live.

Setting the pace today for the coach streamliners of tomorrow



nere at with the factor being

Mealtime Money's Worth

Dinner or breakfast aboard the Pacemaker is attractively served and thrifty! Yet even on these low-cost meals, Central allows service men and women a special discount.



First Date with Dad

This young lady's meeting her Navy Dad for the first time. So now she's beauty napping in the special Women's Coach, where the Maid watches over her while Mother's in the dining car.

> WOMEN'S COACH

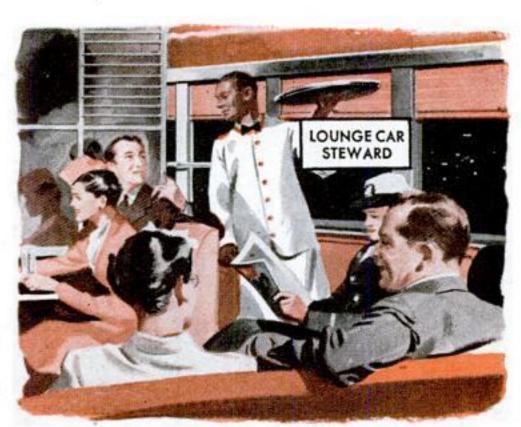
SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT CHARGE

Modern Slant on Sleep

At night, when coach lights dim to a soothing blue, the Pacemaker's pillow-soft seats can be slanted back to a sleep-inviting angle. Passengers who wish extra pillows can rent them for a trifle.



Thanks to Pacemaker's spacious, well-appointed dressing lounges, it's easy for a woman to keep looking her best . . . even when traveling light in wartime. Men's lounges, too, are roomy.



Night and Day Favorite

The Club-Observation Lounge is open to all Pacemaker passengers without charge. Always a favorite spot with travelers who want to chat, read, play cards or enjoy refreshments.

PORTER KEEPS CAR NEAT

OBSERVATION LOUNGE

by day, uniforms mingle with civilian clothes in the cheery dining and lounge cars. By night, coach lights dim . . . seats lean restfully back . . . talk sinks to silence...and only the hum of the wheels hints that these passengers are gliding over the Water Level Route on a schedule almost as fast as the 20th Century's own.

For this is New York Central's streamlined, air-conditioned, all-coach Pacemaker. Launched shortly before the war, it has shuttled night after night between New York and Chicago . . . speeding 1,700,000 wartime passengers on their way ... setting the pace today for those finer coach streamliners that will add new thrills to the thrifty travel of tomorrow.

FREE! NEW, ENLARGED BOOKLET, "Behind the Scenes of a Railroad at War" - containing 13 cutaway pictures of 20th Century Limited, caboose, engine cab, troop train, mail car, hospital train, etc. Write Room 1221N, 466 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

NEW YORK CENTRAL

THE WATER LEVEL ROUTE



Through wide Pacemaker windows, many a returned fighter has renewed acquaintance with America . . . the tall cities, busy factories and whitesteepled villages along the Water Level Route.

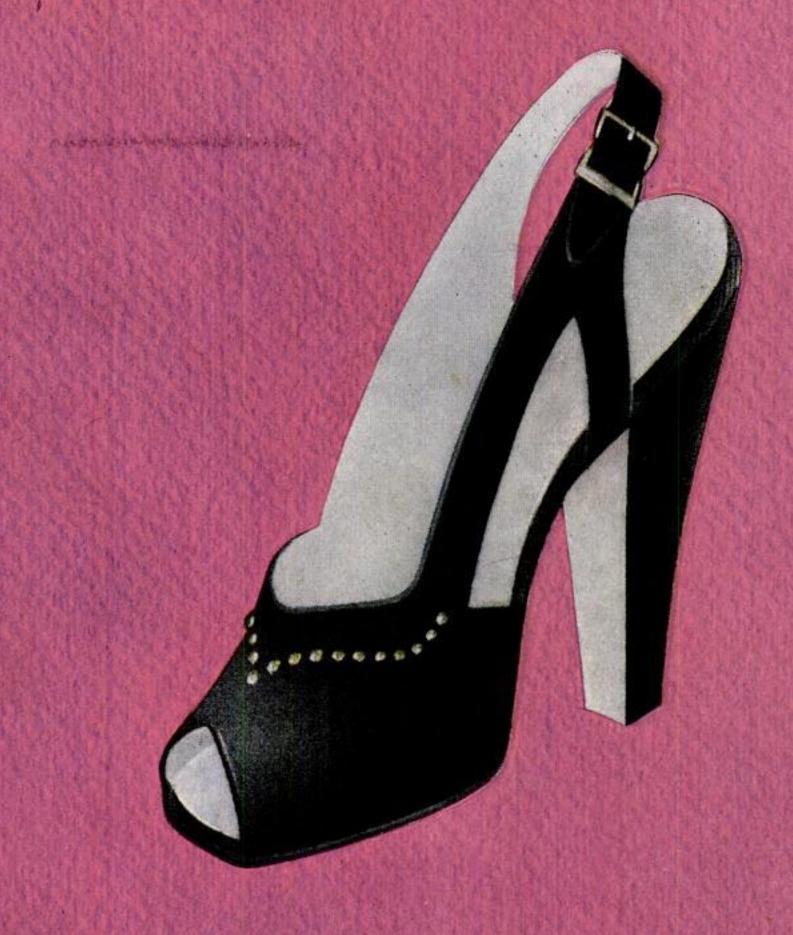




UPSWEPT HAIR, COSMETICALLY RAISED EYEBROWS, CLASSIC GOWN PRODUCE THIS GLAMOUR SHOT OF BETTY HUTTON. SHE NO LONGER STRANGLES MICROPHONES

THE MOVIES WANT TO MAKE A GLAMOUR GIRL OUT OF BOUNCING BETTY HUTTON

Nine years ago Vincent Lopez decided to fire his new singer, a 15-year-old named Betty Hutton. When she found out, she got roaring, stamping mad. That night she tore the stage apart. Flinging away the microphone she punched the air, ripped viciously at her clothes, hair and face, grabbed the microphone to batter it mercilessly and finished her song screaming from the top of a piano. People thought it was wonderful and ever since then yelling, mugging and simulated mayhem have been part of the Hutton act. But now Hollywood thinks Betty is ready for straight dramatic acting, even for glamour. *Incendiary Blonde* gives her a start on dramatics, and photographs like the one above are giving her a good start on glamour. Betty would like to get married but says she is too bossy and energetic for the men she knows.



The shoe with the fouthful feel

O Air Step Res. U. S. Pol. Of

Walk prettily in Air Steps, whose
young beauty has captured all hearts.
Walk lightly in Air Steps,
whose buoyant, airy Magic Sole
wards off pavement bang and jar—
gives sure and easy freedom
to every step you take.

ALR STEP DIVISION . AROWN SHOE COMPANY . ST LOUIS



"Pearl of Great Price"

A great research achievement starts with a great objective. First, establish a goal that stirs the imagination . . .

An authority of world importance has estimated that 40% of all the billions of tons of iron produced in the half century between 1890 and 1940 was consumed by RUST.

With the conquest of that vast destructive force as its stirring goal, Shell Research 15 years ago undertook to discover a "natural enemy" of rust—a means of protecting metal from rust even under the most unfavorable conditions.

It was an uphill fight in which exceptional men and resources were pitted against a condition of nature as old as the first iron implement, Progress was slow . . . in some years almost imperceptible . . . and disappointment sometimes bitter. Then would come a "break" . . . a spurt ahead!

War brought those "most unfavorable conditions"

-the greatest need for rust prevention. Steam turbines, designed to conserve fuel and increase speed

in our global naval warfare, were operated under new extremes of heat and pressure.

At that critical time, Shell Research was ready to incorporate its new, perfected SECRET INGREDIENT in turbine oil . . . and Shell's Turbo Oil met and conquered the insidious "black rust" which was threatening the life of our new super-turbines.

That was the greatest of "proving grounds" those countless nautical miles, far from bases, over which our ships raced through the deadly maneuvers of sea and air attack.

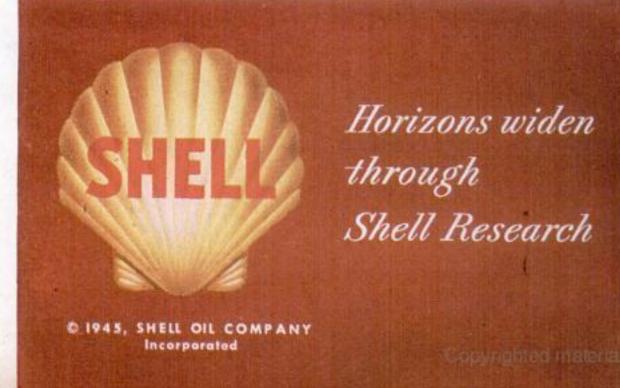
History was made—the U. S. Navy wrote it. Then, with the menace of the Jap fleet only a memory, Shell made its secret ingredient available to other oil manufacturers, to blend with their lubricating, hydraulic, and circulating oils.

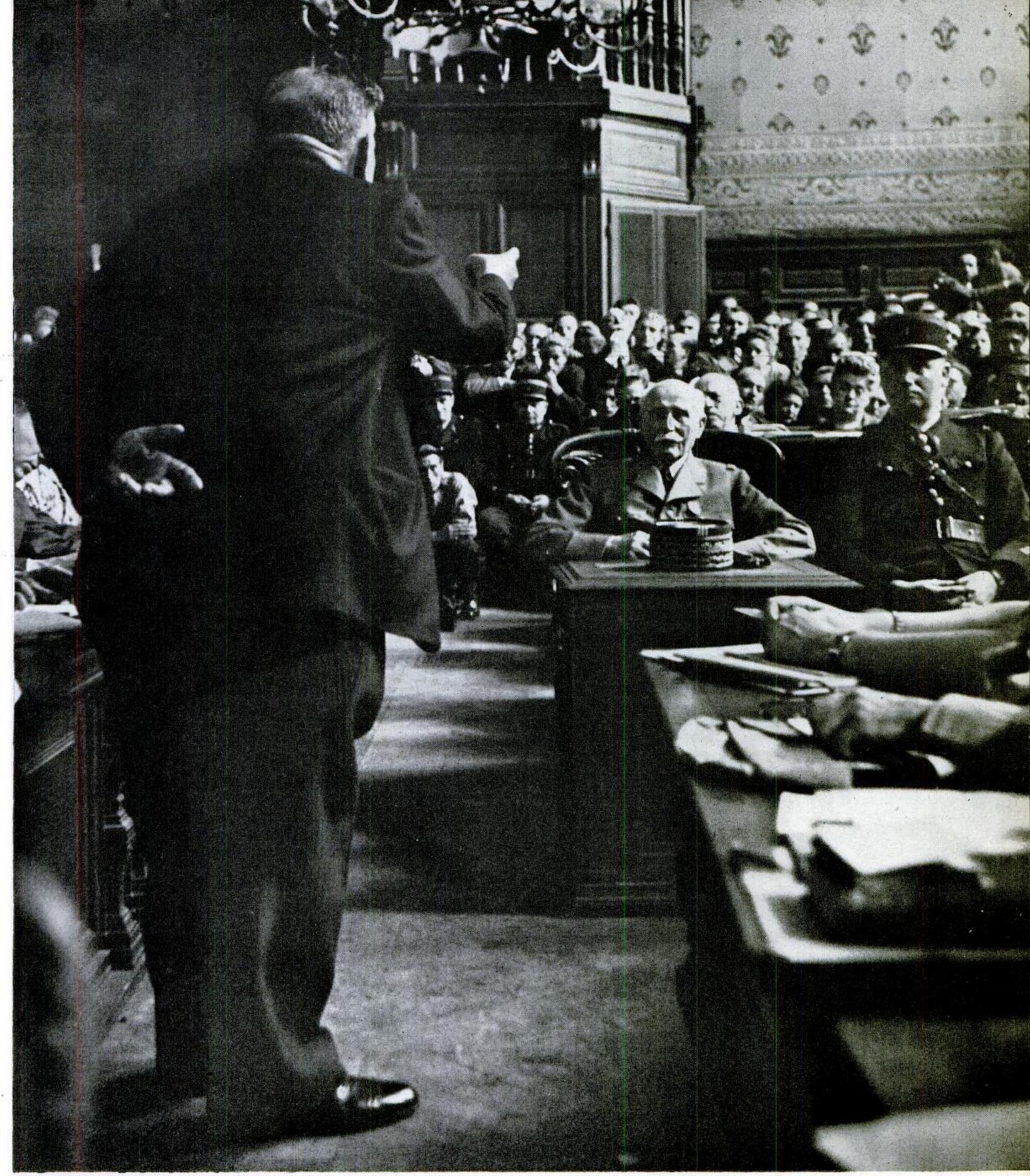
The name IONEX has been given to this Shell composition. It attaches itself to the metal, protecting it from the destructive effects of water and air. A little Ionex goes a long way: in value it is "a pearl of great price"—but not in cost.

Look to Shell Research for finer gasoline and motor oil . . . Shell's wartime leadership in petroleum research and technology is your assurance of finer fuels and Jubricants for your car. When the time comes, your Shell dealer will be ready.

For distinguished service—Shell's Martinez and Wood River Refineries have been awarded the Army-Navy "E"







IN A COURTROOM OF THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, EX-PREMIER HERRIOT POINTS AN ACCUSING FINGER AT PETAIN, THE MAN WHO LET THE GERMANS IMPRISON HIM

PETAIN GUILTY

The hero of Verdun is convicted as a Nazi-aiding villain of Vichy

Last week the Paris court, called to determine whether Henri Philippe Pétain, marshal of France, was a treasonous trafficker with the enemy or a cunning leader of French resistance, arrived at its conclusion. Three judges and 24 jurors held Pétain was a traitor. He was found guilty of plotting against the Republic before the war, helping demoralize its army during the war, organizing forces that killed and tortured Nazi-resistant Frenchmen after surrender. He was

sentenced to die, although mercy was recommended.

How deeply Pétain, 89, felt the black disgrace of this climax to a military career that began in 1878 was hard to fathom. Verdun's defender accepted the verdict in the same woolly daze (above) that enveloped him during the 20 days of trial. Death seemed not far distant for Marshal Pétain even though General de Gaulle, following the jury's recommendation, commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment.



Covering Pétain trial, France's greatest woman reporter, Madeleine Jacob, of Paris' Franc Tireur, represented the public in an extrajournalistic sense. Her expressive, egg-eyed face reflected what the French people thought of the trial. Like other French, she had helped publish

a resistance newspaper, hidden colleagues from the Gestapo, forged documents. Now, listening to the variety of witnesses, some ruggedly honorable like Herriot, some glibly hypocritical like Pierre Laval (see p. 79), she was by turns bored, interested, scornful and indignant.

IT ALL HAPPENS ONE WEEK-END...



Ginger Rogers

as THE MOVIE STAR

Finds what it's like to be really kissed!



ana Turner

as THE STENOGRAPHER
Travels from 10th Ave. to Park—on curves!



Walter Pidgeon

as THE WAR CORRESPONDENT
Learns love is his greatest adventure!



Van Johnson

as THE FLYING ACE
Keeps his Purple Heart, but loses his own!

M-G-M's exciting, romantic WEEK-END at the WALDORF

EDWARD ARNOLD . PHYLLIS THAXTER . KEENAN WYNN . ROBERT BENCHLEY
LEON AMES . LINA ROMAY . SAMUEL S. HINDS

AND XAVIER CUGAT and his ORCHESTRA . A ROBERT Z. LEONARD Production

Screen Play by Sam and Bella Spewack • Adaptation by Guy Bolton • Suggested by a Play by Vicki Baum Directed by ROBERT Z. LEONARD • Produced by ARTHUR HORNBLOW, Jr. • A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture



Dreaming of cool while you drudge country breezes ... while you drudge at home in the heat?





THERE'S Quick Comfort



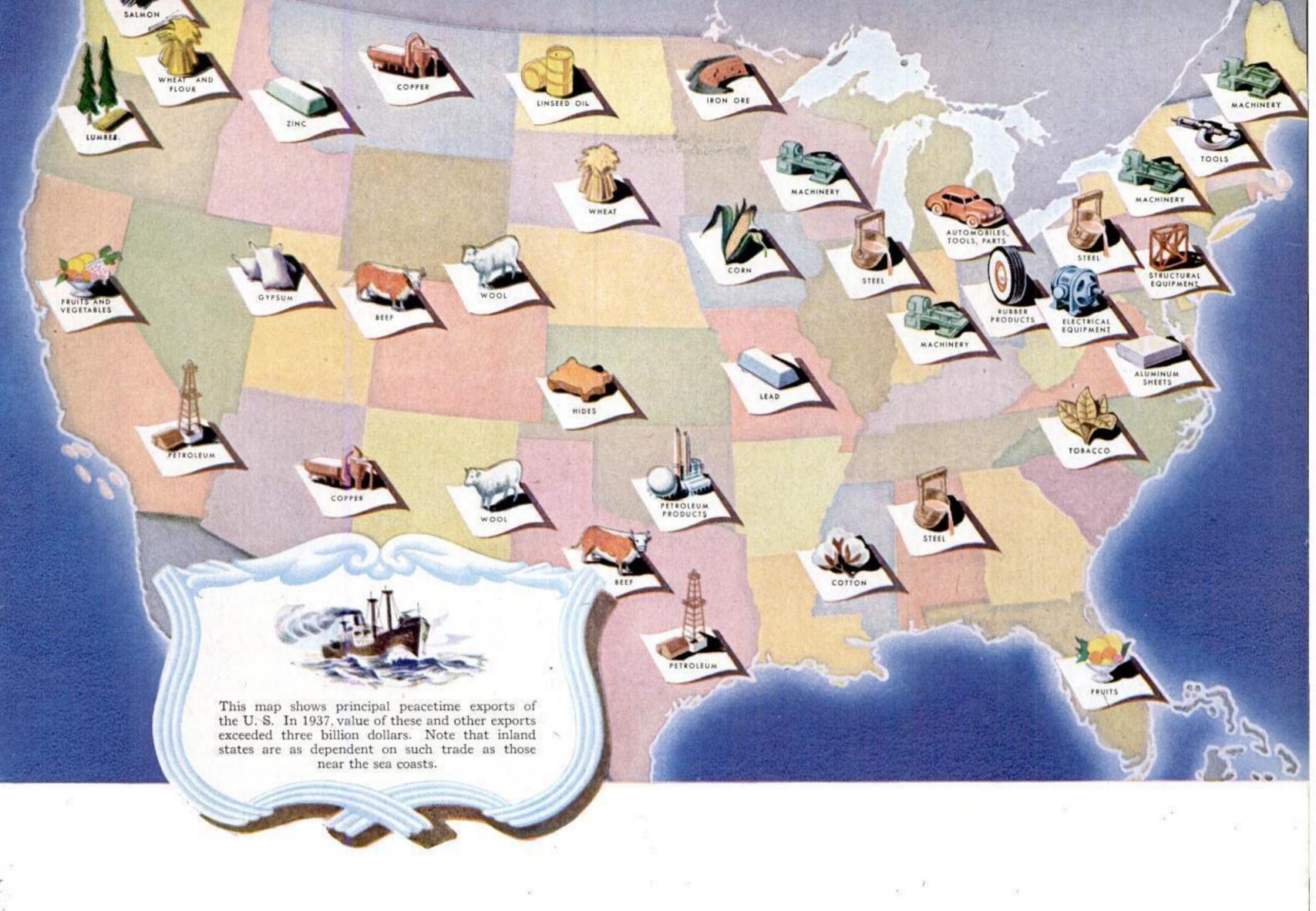
So cooling . . . so refreshing ... in a matter of minutes, it has you feeling like a new woman. And the flavor is really something ... so rich and robust it comes right through the ice. Always ask for Tender Leaf Brand Tea...in packages and filter-type tea balls.

Pétain Guilty CONTINUED



Edouard Herriot, a prosecution witness, listens to a question from defense counsel. Refusing a chair despite rheumatism and his 73 years, France's former premier and perennial mayor of Lyon (LIFE, July 2) testified Pétain seized unconstitutional powers in 1940's collapse to become dictator of France. During the occupation Herriot refused favors from Vichy, gave it no help, was a prisoner for 31 months.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 79



why your future job may depend on ships

To many Americans, foreign trade was once something for economists and shipowners to worry about. A toolmaker in Detroit . . . a farmer in Iowa . . . a miner in Colorado, found little reason to get excited about imports and exports, or whether they were carried in U. S. or foreign ships.

War changed that. Suddenly we were cut off from vital sources of tin and rubber half a world away. Every U.S. home felt the pinch. We needed hundreds of ships to transport men and supplies—ships we didn't have because we had allowed foreign vessels to carry the bulk of our peacetime trade.

If we have learned the hard lessons of this war, if we fully realize the job-making possibilities of a strong peacetime Merchant Marine, we won't let this happen again.

Glance at the map above. It shows principal resources which America's factories, farms and mines normally produce in greater quantity than we can consume at home. To find postwar markets for such surpluses, we must export to our international neighbors. Such trade depends on *ships*. Only with a reliable, American-operated shipping service can we insure dependable deliveries to foreign customers, and have access to the raw materials we need at home.

Even though exports may amount to only 10% of our total production, they can mean the difference between profit and loss in many industries, and work or idleness for thousands of American workers.

Economists estimate that through postwar expansion of our foreign trade, we can create 5,000,000 new jobs. Those jobs may be in factories, in mines or on farms a thousand miles from the sea.

Thus, your future job may depend on ships. But even more important, security for yourself and your children requires a strong merchant fleet—as a safeguard against future aggression. This time, let's keep our Merchant Marine strong and active. J-90558

Westinghouse is proud to be a partner in build-'ing America's new Merchant Marine. Westinghouse turbine drives power the new Victory Ships. You'll find Westinghouse electrical and steam equipment on every type of ship on war duty.

Yes, as leading suppliers to the Marine industry, we are directly interested in its future. But beyond this, we consider it the responsibility of every citizen to see that America builds and keeps the finest and strongest Merchant Marine in the world.



THE MERCHANT MARINE URGENTLY NEEDS licensed mates and engineering officers—first and second mates; chief, first and second assistant engineers. Wire collect to Merchant Marine, Washington, D. C., giving license and address. Or apply nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

If you would like a copy of the above map, showing world-wide trade routes and including interesting facts about our Merchant Marine, write to Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Dept. 1-NB, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.



TUNE IN JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, SUN. 2:30 EWT, NBC

This time-lets keep our Merchant Marine



The state of your mind governs the state of your appearance. So to look fresh, always remember, it is just as important that your spirits be fresh as it is that your clothing be fresh.



Pétain Guilty CONTINUED



AFTER FLIGHT FROM SPAIN LAVAL IS TAKEN BY U.S. AT LINZ, AUSTRIA

TESTIFYING, LAVAL IS LOYAL TO LAVAL

The most exciting witness to testify at Pétain's trial was Pierre Laval, one time French foreign minister and No. 1 French collaborator. During the occupation he had impressed thousands of Frenchmen for forced labor in Nazi factories, deprived naturalized Jews of French citizenship, organized the infamous French Militia. Now expelled from Spain where he had been lying low since V-E Day, Laval was returned to stand trial himself, probably in six weeks. He did what he could for Pétain. But during much of his time on the witness stand he put up a case for himself. The man who once told France that the German Reich was Europe's only hope blandly explained, "I am not a fascist. I stand for French liberties."



ALTHOUGH HAGGARD AND TIRED, LAVAL WAS A VERY CANNY WITNESS



AND THE DESERT BLOSSOMED WITH Beefsteak

Seventy years ago a Harvey House menu was never complete without a "Harvey" steak ... even at breakfast. Early western travelers said, "Fred Harvey has made the desert blossom with beefsteak." Today, of course, the war has made steak, along with many other things, a very scarce delicacy.

But, in spite of food rationing, as well as shortages of help and equipment, Fred Harvey's job today is serving millions more meals than ever before... especially to our fighting men. As they travel to and from the battlefronts, servicemen eat tens of thousands of meals daily in Fred Harvey hotels, restaurants, dining cars. Harvey facilities all along main travel

routes and in rail terminals are devoted primarily to this task.

So, if occasionally you should not find Harvey hospitality up to the old standards, we know you understand. After our war job is done we promise you only the famous Fred Harvey service three generations of American travelers have known.



Judy Garland as a "Harvey Girl"

We're happy to note that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's newest screen treat, "THE HARVEY GIRLS," is a Technicolor musical romance that brings to life Fred Harvey's winsome waitresses who braved the wild west in the 1890's. The film stars Judy Garland with John Hodiak and an exceptional cast.

TredHarvey

RESTAURANTS - SHOPS - HOTELS - DINING CARS

3000 MILES OF HOSPITALITY - FROM CLEVELAND TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Copyright, Fred Harvey, Chicago, 1945



ALFRIED KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, 38, stands before huge family-portrait in which he is third from left. His mother Berta, third from right, was last

real Krupp. World War I's "Big Bertha" gun was named after her. When she married, the Kaiser ordered her husband, Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, to take Krupp name.



KRUPP'S ANCESTRAL HOME, Villa Hügel, is a grandiose mausoleum of memories. It was completed in 1871 by Alfred Krupp, second head of firm who made it great

with crucible steel cannon. "Great house" of estate has 117 rooms, "small house," 60. The total cost of Villa Hügel, which is in Werden, was a million and a half dollars.

The Krupps

The Cannon Makers of Essen Face the End of Their Dynasty

Until recently the young man in the picture on the opposite page was one of the most powerful men in the world. He is Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach of Essen, Germany, head of the huge armament concern which was the prime source of German military might. Today his power has gone and his fortunes are uncertain, Last week the Allies finally arrested Alfried Krupp as a war criminal and held him for judgment in a secret jail.

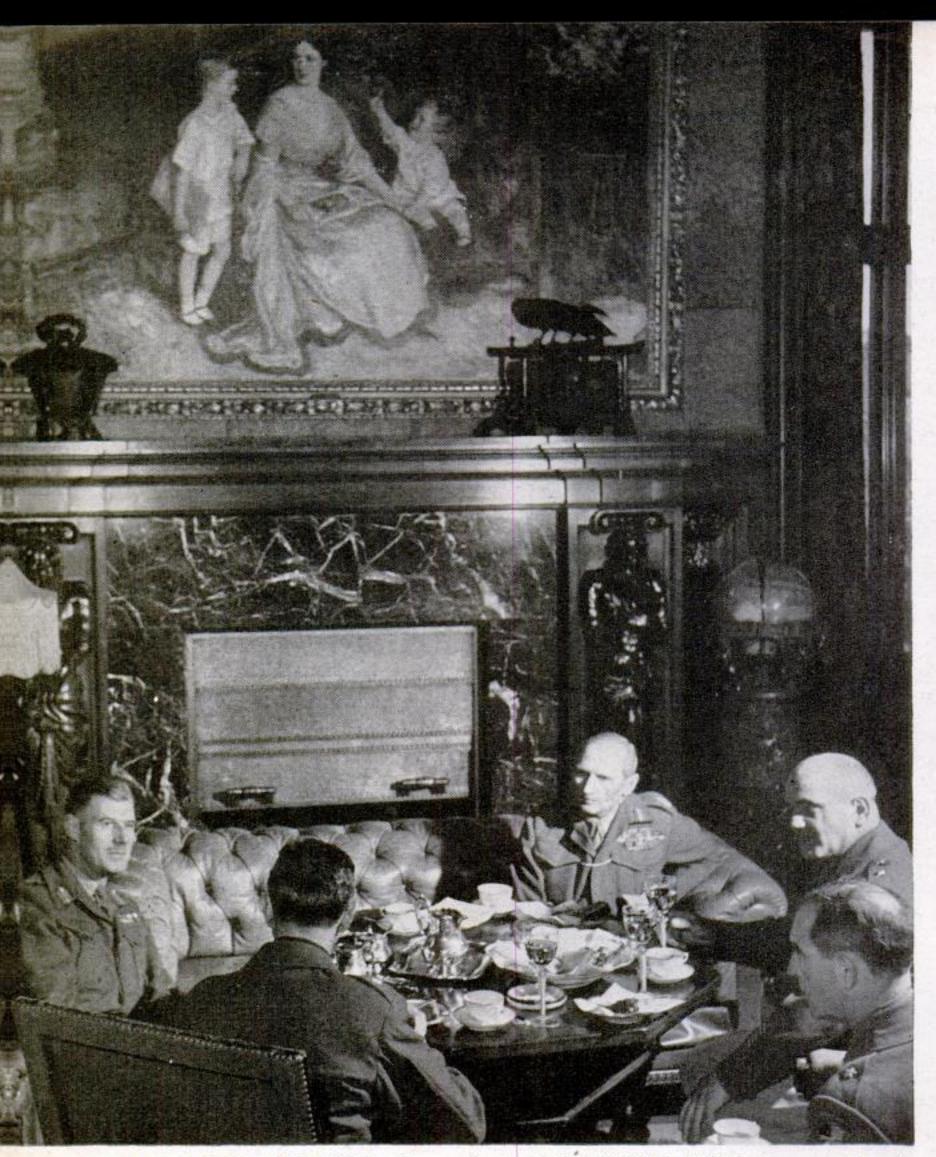
At least as much as Adolf Hitler, the Krupp family is responsible for the casualties of Allied soldiers in World War II. With other German industrialists they first made Hitler and then they made his guns. They had made the guns for the Kaiser, too, in World War I, and for Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, and for both sides in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. Krupp cannon have

been fired round the world for a hundred years. The Krupp dynasty of death traces all the way back to the 16th Century and the 30 Years' War when the son of the first Krupp grew rich on profits made from arms and armor.

The wealth of 38-year-old Alfried Krupp, concentrated in the great Ruhr metal and armament plants, might seem to be invested largely in ruins today, but it is still incalculable. Much of it lies underground, in oil, coal and iron ore. Financially, the tentacles of Krupp reach into many lands, through complicated license deals, investments, marriage ties. An octopus, as the victors in Europe may discover, is hard to kill. The Allies failed to neutralize Krupp after World War I. But if they are tougher this time, the history of the Krupp enterprises and the dynasty of death may finally be ended.



ALFRIED'S GREAT-GRANDFATHER developed his small steel plant into a far-flung empire of armaments.



IN ALFRIED KRUPP'S STUDY tea is served to teetotaling Field Marshal Montgomery, who visited Krupp works to inspect damage. Other officers drank wine from superb Krupp cellars. Below: a troupe of ballet dancers from the Düsseldorf Opera Company stages a revue for Allied officers.



The Krupps CONTINUED



ON ORNATE SPIRAL STAIRCASE of the grand salon officers who run mansion for Allied visitors pose with LIFE Photographer Margaret Bourke-White.

Allied Officials Relax Now in The Mansion's Somber Grandeur

hen the Allies took Essen, they found the Krupp mansion; in striking contrast to the Krupp works (see p. 86), entirely undamaged. One bomb hit the estate, destroyed racing stables. Villa Hügel was a logical billet for high Allied occupation officials and visiting "VIPs" (Very Important Persons). The Allied Control Commission requisitioned it and moved in. Alfried Krupp moved to servants' quarters. Today members of the British Ruhr Coal Syndicate live there. In the mansion's somber grandeur these men now eat their meals, relax, discuss the complicated problems of rehabilitation and administration of the vast industries under their control. One of their most important VIPs was Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, whose visit to the mansion is shown in these pictures by Margaret Bourke-White.

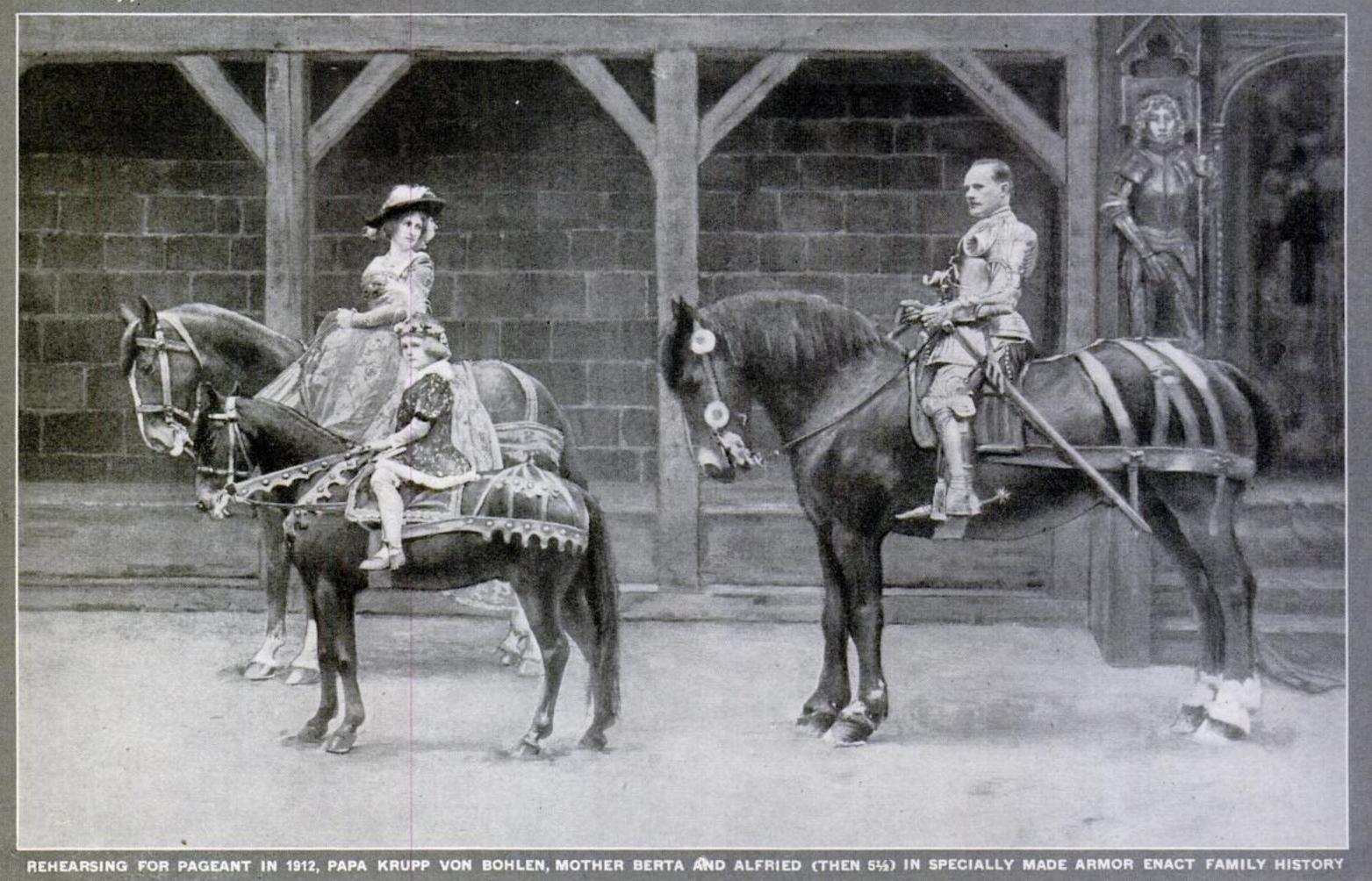


MARGARETE BRANDT, Krupp governess since 1890, taught Berta Krupp, later Berta's children. Today she gives Allied officers German lessons in Essen.



IN BIG DINING HALL of Villa Hügel, Allied Control Commission members are served by Krupp servants. These men guide the future destiny of the Krupp firm and other Ger-

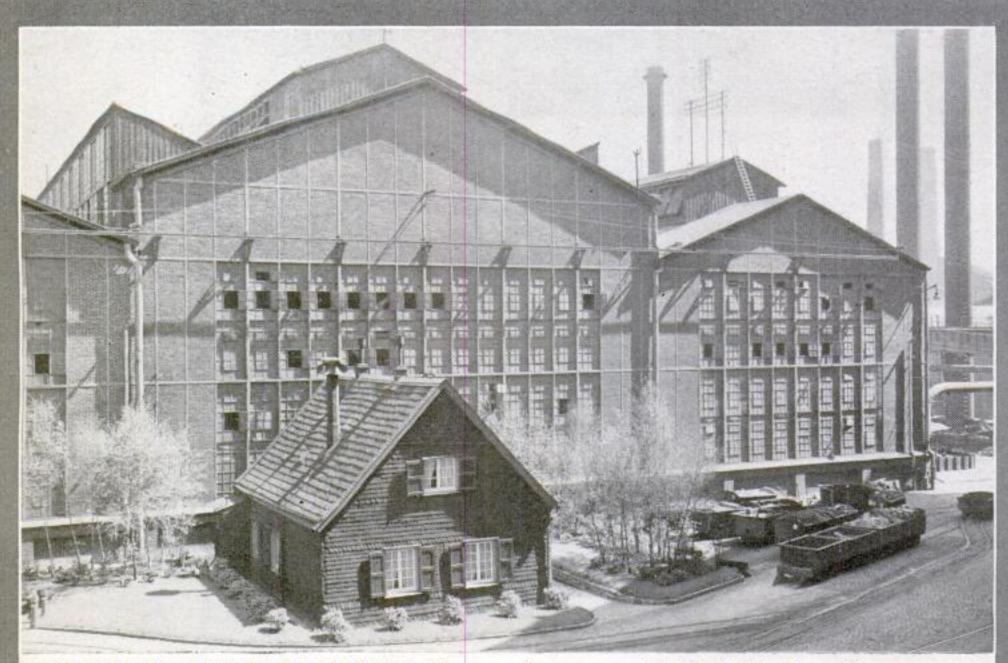
man heavy industries. After last war Krupp managed to evade Allied controls, keep up his arms manufacture abroad. Today he and others still have similar hopes of survival.



Pompous Pageantry and Symbolic Memories Are The Family's Pride

The Krupps like to glorify the family's history more than the family's business. The biggest glorification stunt they ever pulled was a fantastic medieval pageant, staged in 1912 on the 100th anniversary of the firm. The citizens of Essen still talk about it. A year was spent in preparing costumes and suits of real armor were made at tremendous expense. Kaiser Wilhelm was invited and so were princes and aristocrats from numerous European countries.

With true vainglory, the Krupps wanted the pageant to symbolize the birth of the Krupp firm in circumstances of imperial splendor. They placed the time in the reign of Emperor Maximilian I, in the early 16th Century. Actually, the family can trace its history only back to 1587, to one Arndt Krupe, a rather penurious wine merchant. His son Anton married into a patrician family which made armor. The Krupps prospered during the 30 Years' War



IN SHADOW OF MODERN FACTORY in Essen stands cottage to which Friedrich Krupp, five generations ago, was forced to move when debts cost him family home. Later, Krupps enshrined cottage as birthplace of firm.



OLD ALFRED KRUPP poses for family tintype with his wife and son, Friedrich Alfred, the last male Krupp.



but afterward maintained their prosperity chiefly by cagey money-lending deals. Toward the end of the 18th Century the family fortunes declined sadly because of incompetent handling. In the middle 1800s

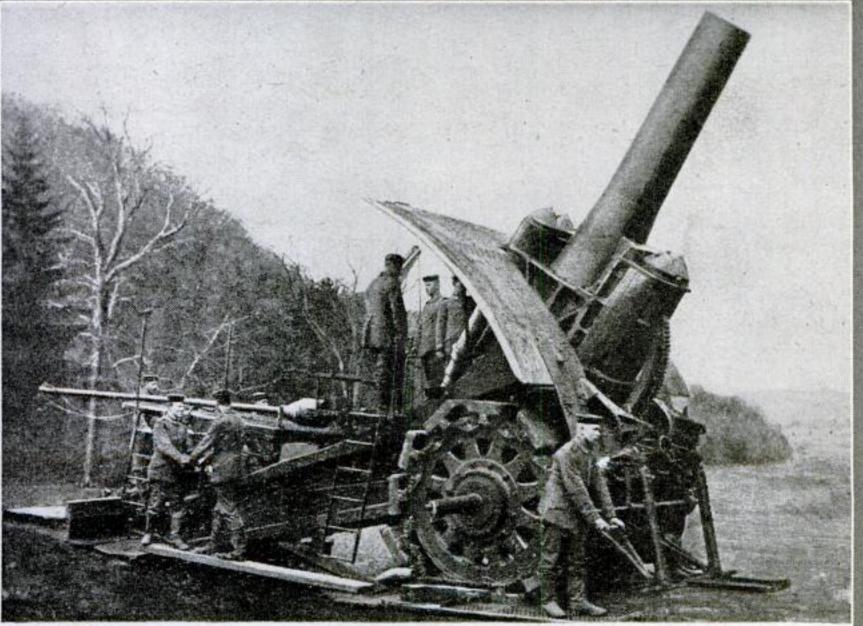
cause of incompetent handling. In the middle 1800s Alfred Krupp (see bottom, opposite page) perfected the method of casting steel cannon. Then the Krupps really became great in their field, acquired practical monopoly of Germany's arms industry, built battleships and the first German submarine.

The pageant of 1912 never took place although it had a dress rehearsal commemorated in the highly-retouched pictures shown here. On the day of the anniversary there was a terrible accident at the Krupp plant; 240 men were killed in an explosion, and the festivities were canceled.

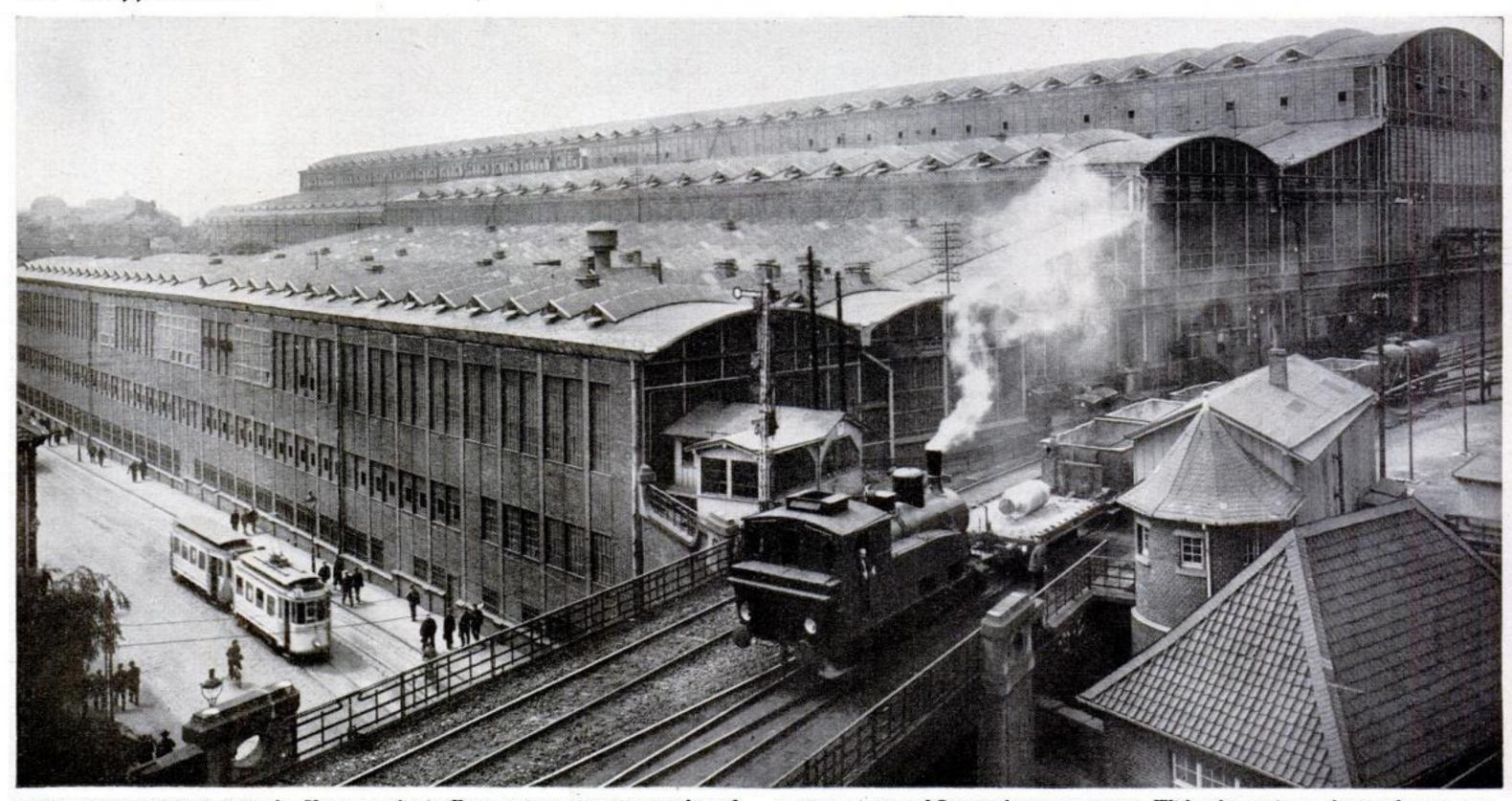
Another symbol of the birth of the Krupp works has proved more permanent. It is the small cottage pictured on the opposite page. To visitors at the Krupp plant it is pointed out as the humble birthplace of the present firm, where Friedrich Krupp laid the foundations of the Krupp empire in 1812. However, this story, too, is a myth. Friedrich was an irresponsible visionary who gambled heavily on grandiose enterprises which never paid off. Although he founded the first Krupp steel plant, he was so deeply in debt that he had to sell his big house and move into the cottage of his manager.



BERTA KRUPP poses with husband, who carried on family name. He was an early and ardent Nazi supporter, lives in seclusion now.



FAMOUS KRUPP GUN in last war was "Big Bertha," pictured here. This was 42-cm mortar, then biggest of its kind. Allies later applied the nickname to long-range gun that shelled Paris.



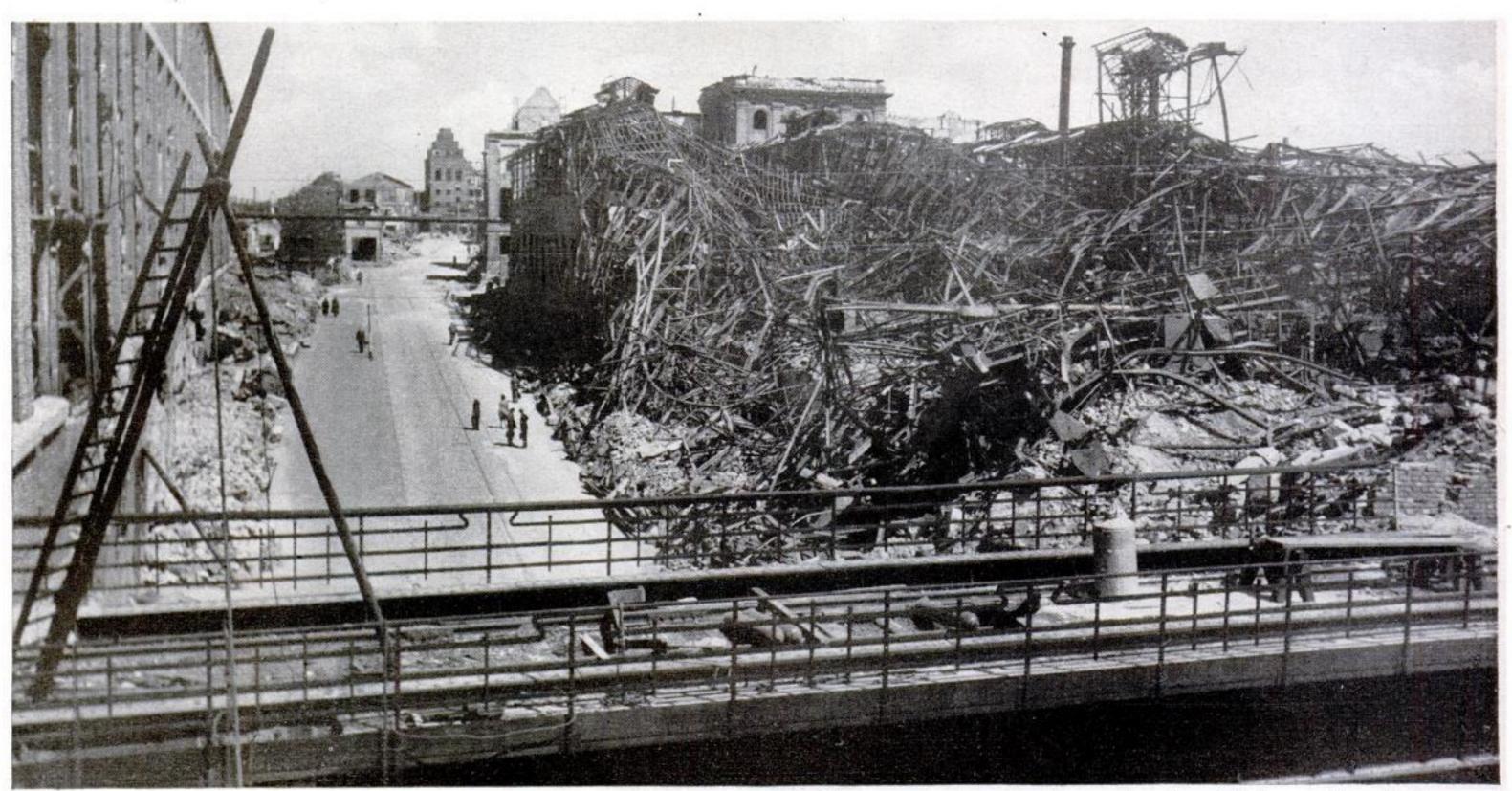
BEFORE THE BOMBINGS the Krupp works in Essen were a gigantic complex of roaring machinery, covering five square miles and employing 160,000 workers. They

were a mainstay of German heavy armament. With other units producing the raw materials of war, coal and iron ore, Krupp formed tight combine of vast destructive power.

The Works that Bred Great Wealth and Wars Are Silent Ruins How

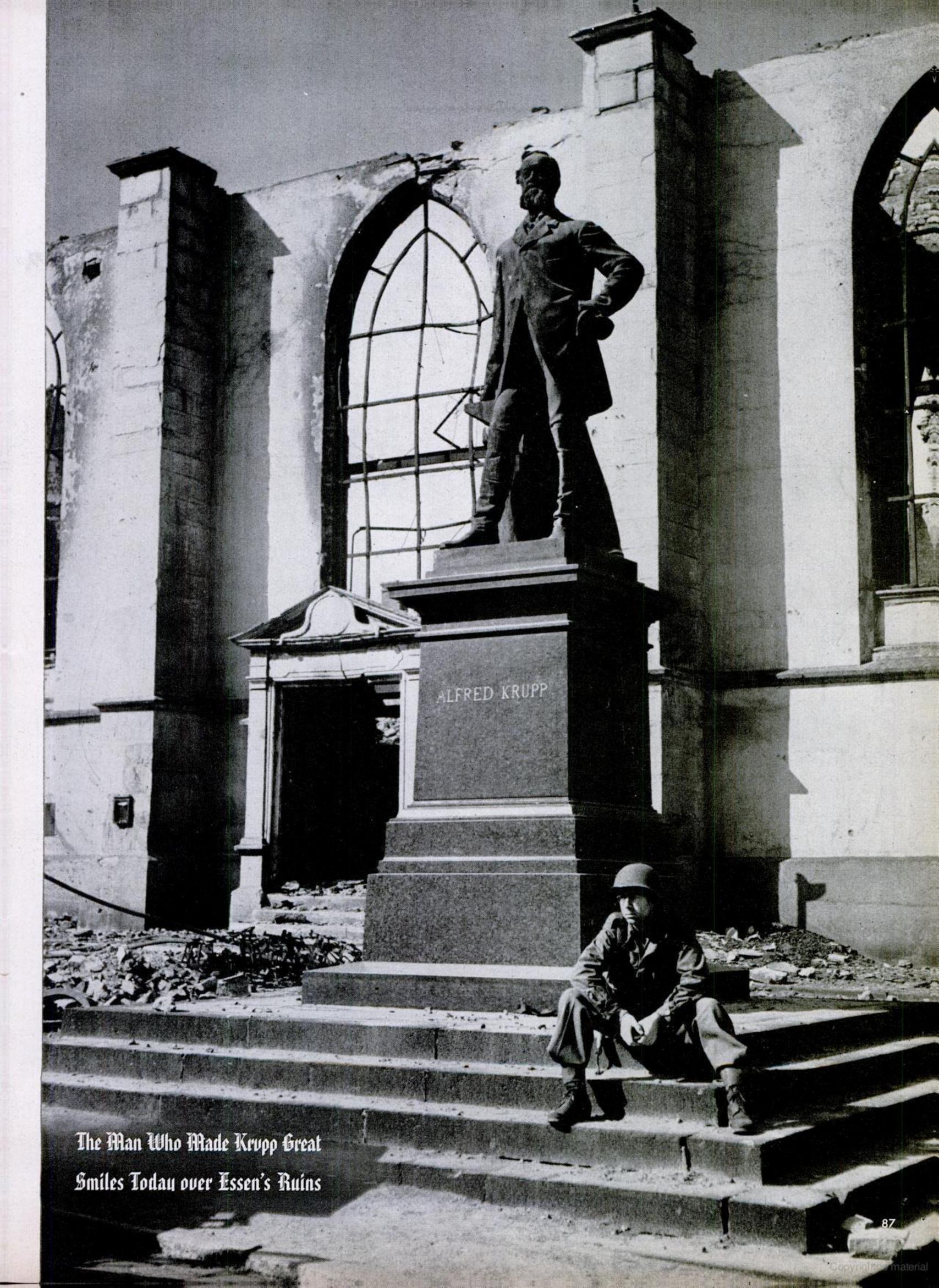
In the year the war began, the German government declared the Krupp works a "model National-Socialist factory," an accolade which filled its then director, the elder Krupp von Bohlen, "with justifiable pride." But its model standards were based on output, not welfare of employes. Krupp never built air-raid shelters for his workers because stoppages during attacks would impair output. Shops like the one above, however, turned out 10,000 tons of armor plate monthly

until the Allied bombs stopped production in October 1944. In the huge gunshops the Allies discovered some unfinished gun barrels six feet in diameter. How many Krupp workers died in the great arms works no one knows, but there are dead beneath the ruins (below). Today, as Essen tries to restore its shattered life, work is still hampered by some 700 unexploded bombs. Ruins total about 6,000,000 cubic yards of rubble which will take an estimated ten years to clear.



AFTER THE BOMBINGS the area pictured at top shows monumental destruction wrought by the Allies. Today, in ruins of its former greatness, Krupp is making only

a small amount of steel roofing plates under close Allied supervision. In devastated Essen the workers who once turned out the machinery of war now struggle to survive.

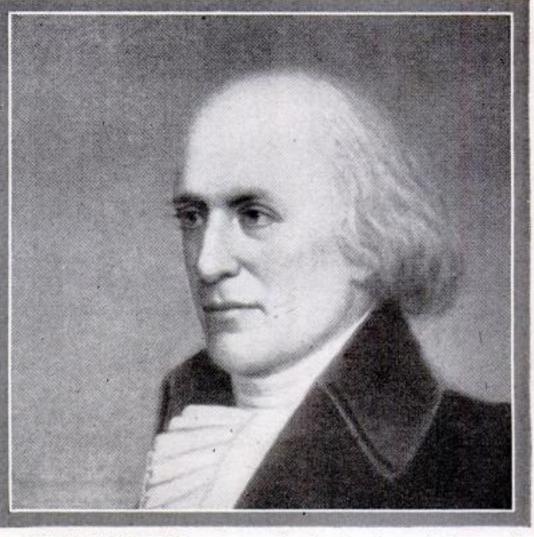




JOHN PAUL JONES went to Russia in 1781 to help Catherine the Great build up her navy. Catherine's lover, Prince Potemkin, prevailed on the queen to fire the handsome American.



CATHERINE THE GREAT would not permit her Cossacks to fight American colonists, not because she had any sympathy for revolutionists but because she hated Britain.



FRANCIS DANA was sent by the Continental Congress in 1780 to win the support of Russia. Catherine let Dana cool his heels in St. Petersburg for almost two years, refused to see him.

Russia and the U.S.

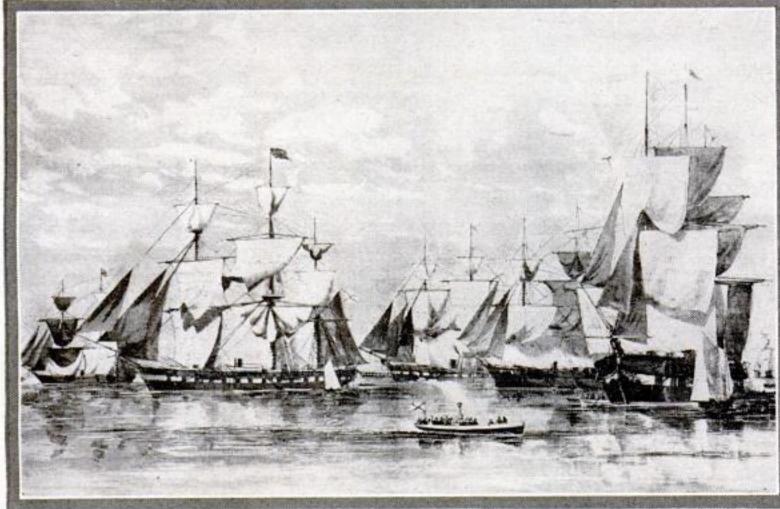
Over 150 years they had no serious conflict but little contact.... Their interests have run parallel in Europe but clashed in Asia.... Now they face each other as the two titanic powers of this century

by JOSEPH FREEMAN

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. emerge from the war as the two titanic powers of the 20th Century. Both in Europe and in Asia they face the problem of getting along in a postwar world where there are no common enemies to hold them together.

In this article Joseph Freeman reviews the history of American-Russian relations over a century and a half. By and large, relations have been good. With Mr. Freeman's statement of the record there can be little argument, but other authorities question how much the past is any assurance of the future. To present the opposite side of the case, LIFE has interpolated in Mr. Freeman's article some quotations from the new book *The Big Three* by David J. Dallin (Yale University Press, \$2.75). Mr. Dallin argues that Russian-Amer-

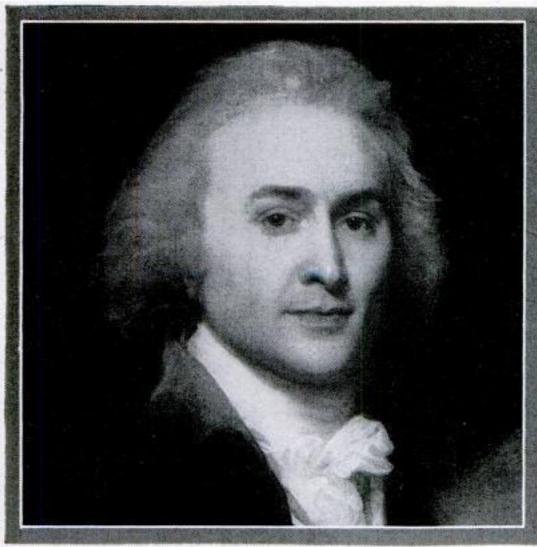
ican relations have been good precisely because they have been almost nonexistent. Up until our time the U. S. and Russia have never come into conflict because they have seldom come into contact and have only been drawn together in crises by their fears of other powers, chiefly Britain. Now all that is changed and we face a new world in which the U. S. and Russia are themselves the greatest powers.



THE RUSSIAN FLEET paid a gala visit to New York (above) and San Francisco in 1863. Czar Alexander II was credited with a gesture in support of the Union, but he was also trying to keep his ships from being bottled up by the British with whom he was having trouble.



A GREAT RUSSIAN BALL was held in New York's Academy of Music in honor of the dashing officers of Alexander's fleet. Many toasts were drunk to "Lincoln the Emancipator" and "Alexander the Liberator." According to Harper's Weekly, "Every lady had diamonds on."



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was the first U. S. Minister to St. Petersburg (1809–1814). He became very friendly with Czar Alexander I, who offered to act as mediator in U.S. War of 1812.



ALEXANDER II, who freed the serfs of Russia the year before Lincoln emancipated the slaves, openly backed the Union. In 1863 he sent his fleet to U. S. (see opposite page).



CASSIUS CLAY, a fiery Kentuckian with a penchant for the ladies, was Lincoln's minister to Russia. His mission to St. Petersburg ushered in three decades of U. S.-Russian goodwill.

Shortly before his great debates with Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas took a trip to Europe. At the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg they put him on a horse with a diamond-studded bridle and a saddle decorated with gold and silver. A tall, fine-looking man addressed him in good English, "I have the honor, I presume, of receiving and welcoming to Russia Senator Douglas of Illinois?" Douglas bowed. "I have the honor of being received and welcomed by His Majesty, Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias?" he said.

Douglas was a rhetorical but hardheaded politician. In telling this story to his Illinois friends, he was not merely showing off; he was making a point about the position of the U. S. in the balance of international power.

"We arrived in a cortege," he said, "and the czar gave me the place of honor near his own person. . . . That was a proud day for my country. I never was vain enough to appropriate it for myself. . . . It was a stroke of policy on the part of Nicholas. It amounted to saying to the hundred ambassadors from all the nations of the world, 'Gentlemen, I intend to make the great people of the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic my friends, and if any of your nations go to war with me, rest assured that the people will stand by me.'"

A year later three of the nations represented at that imperial banquet did make war on Russia and, while the U.S. maintained neutrality in the Crimean War, it leaned strongly to Russia's side. Seven years later, when this country was torn by civil war, Russia sent fleets to New York and San Francisco in open support of the Union.

When President Roosevelt recognized the U. S. S. R. in 1933, he described the hiatus of the '20s as "abnormal" and stressed "the happy tradition of friendship" which had existed between the two countries "for more than a century, to their mutual advantage." By and large, while ideology has divided, national interest has united Russia and America; and national interest has on both sides determined foreign policy. Today and for the future, U.S.-Soviet relations are the most important diplomatic question in the world. They probably spell the difference between another world war and world peace. Every American is concerned with whether, how and how well our country can get along with Russia from now on. The "happy tradition" of the past may or may not determine the future. But it is foolish to consider that future without reference to the past.

The "happy tradition" has not been unmarred. Russian autocracy clashed with American republicanism, just as Soviet socialist ideas clash with American concepts of free capitalism. But these disagreements have been mainly confined to words. Even commercial rivalry on the Pacific, in this hemisphere and in the Far East has so far been settled by diplomacy.

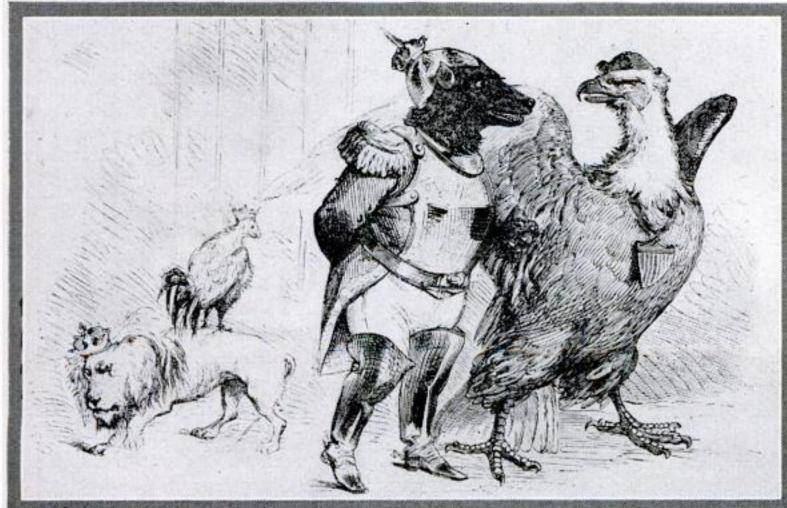
In our history we have declared war on England, Germany, Italy and Japan; never on Russia. America and Russia were drawn together—or at any rate kept apart—by their analogous positions on the globe and in the balance of international power. Throughout the 19th Century the common menace of Europe's leading powers was an effective bond. Their cordial relations began to deteriorate not in 1917, as is generally supposed, but at the turn of the century, when they stood face to face in China. Then the "happy tradition" was interrupted until World War II revived it in its present state, with Great Britain as the third partner in the most powerful coalition in history.

[In The Big Three David J. Dallin takes a different view of "the happy tradition." Says he, "During the long epoch from Washington to McKinley the United States did not appear as a great power in world politics.

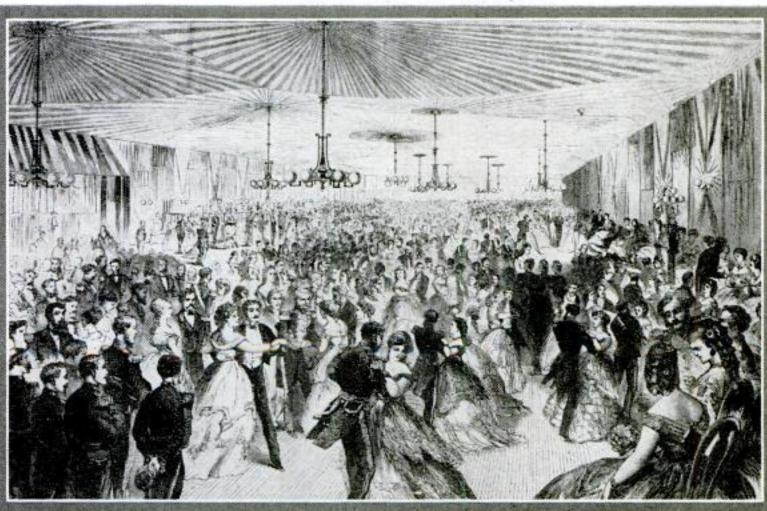
... Her political aims being consciously limited to the Western Hemisphere, she did not encounter Russia either in Europe or in Asia... Since trade between the United States and Russia was also small, there was, in fact, no continuity in the course of their relationship, no inner unity, no direct line of development. Their relations were rather a mere reflection of their relations with other powers."]

Although Russia was already a great nation at the time of the Declaration of Independence, the

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RUSSIAN BEAR AND U. S. EAGLE fraternize in an 1863 Harper's Weekly cartoon while suspicious British Lion and French Cock skulk in the background. Since Britain and France were openly on the side of the Confederacy, Russia's sympathy for the North was highly important.



BALL FOR GRAND DUKE ALEXIS in Brooklyn was social sensation of 1871. Alexis' tour of the U. S. also included a buffalo hunt in Nebraska. U. S. schoolchildren greeted him by singing Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Welcome to Grand Duke Alexis" to tune of Russian anthem.

RUSSIA AND THE U.S. CONTINUED

19th Century found both nations increasing their stature in the modern world. In 1835 Alexis de Tocqueville, early foreign analyst of American democracy at work, observed "two great nations tending toward the same end," the Russians and the Americans. "Their starting point is different," he noted, "and their courses are not the same, yet each of them appears to be marked by the will of heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."

An American businessman, a recent visitor to the Kremlin, was politely recounting to Stalin the record of Russian-American friendship: how John Paul Jones had fought for Catherine the Great, Franklin had been a member of the Russian Academy of Science, Jefferson and Alexander I had exchanged enthusiastic letters, Russia and America had jointly supported the rights of neutrals at sea, etc. The story goes that Stalin listened in silence for half an hour. Then he summed up 100 years of history by say-

ing quietly, "We did not like England."

This story furnishes a key to the first phase of relations between de Tocqueville's "two great nations."

The Romanovs ascended the Muscovite throne in the 17th Century, about the time Plymouth and Virginia were founded by English refugees. Peter the Great was fighting the Swedes, the Poles and the Baltic countries when we were fighting the Indians. When our pioneers were making their way westward, Russian pioneers were cutting theirs across the vast spaces of Siberia. The U.S. incorporated the Northwest Territory about the time Catherine annexed the Crimea and settled the Cossacks in the Kuban. And when Russian traders navigated the Amur, crossed the Pacific and settled in Alaska, they met American traders steadily moving west.

The Anglo-French duel

For 200 years after the New World was opened, the European powers battledfor control of its fabulous resources. From 1688 to 1815 this battle narrowed to the tremendous duel between England and France for world dominion—

a duel which greatly influenced American and Russian history.

Catherine II refused in 1776 to lend her Cossacks to George III for use against the American colonists. It was not that she loved American republicanism but that she disliked British mastery of the seas. For the same reason, France and Spain actively aided the American colonies in their War of Independence. Britain replied by her old device of closing the seas to neutral commerce. Russia was a neutral at this moment. Catherine therefore declared a state of armed neutrality in 1780, closed the Baltic ports to war operations and organized a maritime confederacy of European neutrals injured by Britain's blockade.

Russia's action angered Britain and pleased the U.S. The American Revolution was now part of a world conflict based on the old Anglo-French duel; Russia was a neutral whose defense of free ships and free goods aided the colonists. At once the Continental Congress voted the principles of armed neutrality into practice and invited itself into the maritime confederacy. It hoped thereby to obtain Russian recognition for the newly formed American government. Francis Dana of Massachusetts was sent to St. Petersburg to prevail on Catherine to admit the U.S. into the con-

federacy "as an independent nation." If possible he was also to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce.

Dana arrived at St. Petersburg in 1781 as a private citizen, accompanied by his 14-year-old secretary, John Quincy Adams. For 18 months Catherine refused to acknowledge his existence. When friends sent him a portrait of George Washington, the Empress had it seized and returned at once, saying, "This man is not known to her Imperial Majesty." The U.S. was a belligerent, ineligible for a league of neutrals. "I am sick, sick to the heart, of the delicacies and whims of European politics," said Dana. Congress called him home.

For 20 years there was no diplomatic intercourse between America and Russia. When the two countries finally got together, the key to their relations was again the great Anglo-French duel: both objected to the blockade which was



ALEXANDER BARANOV, a hard-drinking Siberian dry-goods salesman, pushed Russian expansion into Alaska in the first half of 19th Century. As director of Russian American Company, he had headquarters in Sitka and became Alaska's "Little Czar."

Britain's weapon against Napoleon. Following the growth of a lively American trade with Baltic ports, Jefferson sent an American consul to St. Petersburg in 1803. Alexander I received him cordially and through him entered into correspondence with Jefferson.

The letters between president and czar, both disciples of the 18th Century Enlightenment, were full of mutual confidence and admiration. Alexander sent Jefferson a bust of himself and asked for books on the U.S. Constitution. Jefferson said it was one of the comforts of his life to see on the Russian throne "a sovereign whose ruling passion is the advancement of the happiness of his people; and not of his people only, but who can extend his eye and good will to a distant and infant nation."

In 1809 President Madison sent John Quincy Adams as minister to Russia. Adams was instructed to get Russia's protection for U.S. commerce against British interference. He found the czar a willing listener. In the first private audience given any American envoy to Russia, Alexander condemned Britain's sea policy and said he was determined to foster American-Russian trade. His foreign minister, Count Rumiantzev, told Adams frankly that Russia wanted to create a balance of power by strengthening and multi-

plying commercial nations which might rival Britain.

Soon the "delicacies and whims" of European politics confronted Adams as they had Dana 30 years before. In June 1812 Napoleon made war against Russia—like Hitler in June 1941. To fight him freely, Alexander made peace with England in July; but two weeks earlier, as the climax of our commercial conflict, we had declared war against Britain on the issue of neutral rights at sea. The czar offered to mediate our war of 1812 and stated frankly that it interfered with his war of 1812.

Nothing came of this offer, but the events of this period strengthened Russian-American friendship. Americans were fond of holding Cossack festivals, and after the czar's offer he was toasted at public dinners as "Alexander the Mediator."

A decade later Americans denounced him as an

archvillain. Two factors had developed to create dissension: Russia's expansion in the Pacific Northwest and California, and the hostility of the concert of European powers known as Alexander's Holy Alliance to the new Latin American republics.

Hitherto Russia and America had maintained smooth relations because each was expanding in its own hemisphere and had common interests on the Atlantic. When they met on the shores of the Pacific, relations remained good on the whole but became touchy in vital spots.

Alaska's "Little Czar"

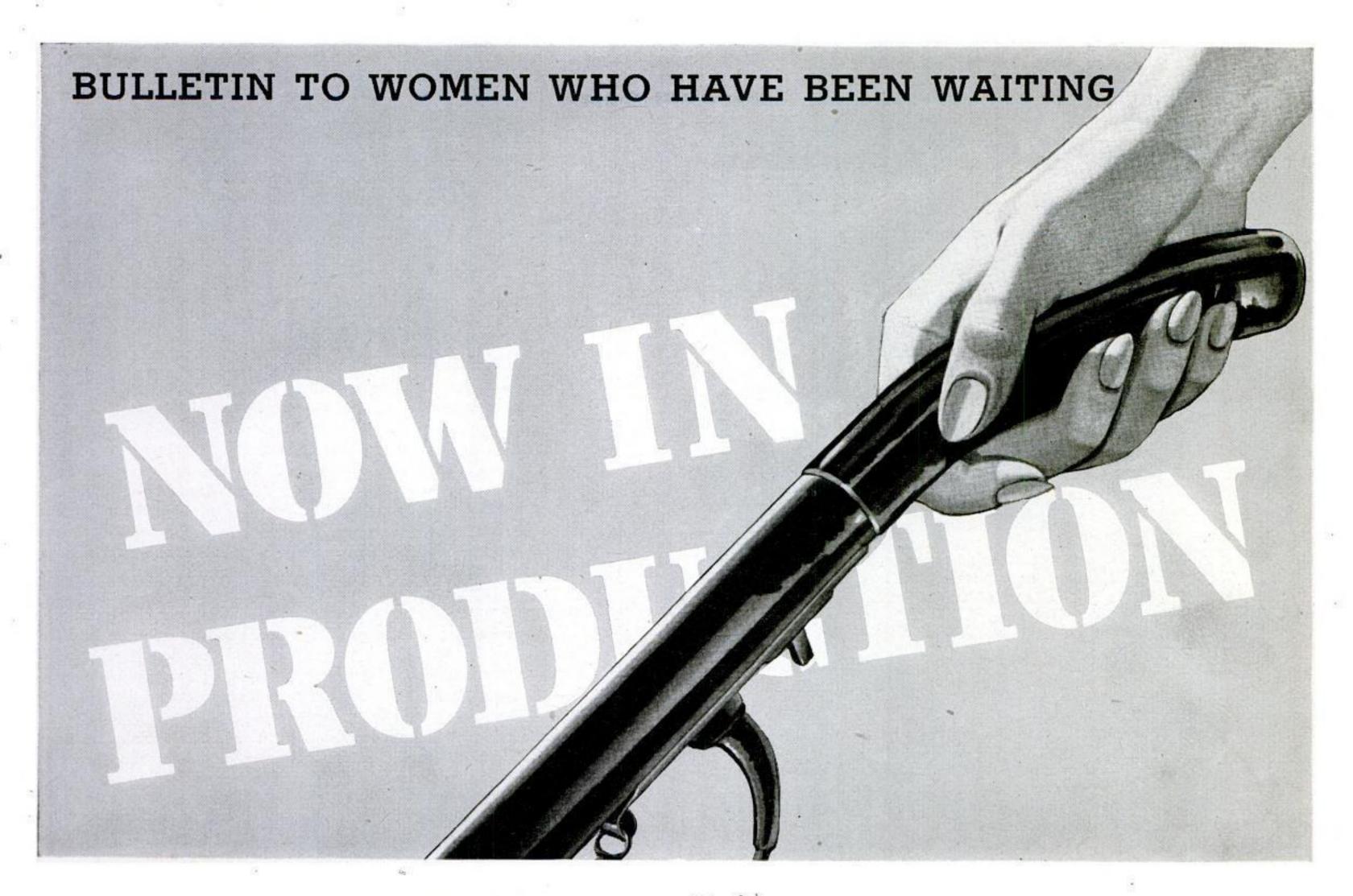
In 1741 the explorer Captain Vitus Bering, sailing for Russia through the strait that bears his name, had found Alaska. The territory was called "Russian America" and settled by a group of Siberian fur traders. From 1790 to 1819 the head and heart of this Russian realm in the Western Hemisphere was Alexander Baranov, "the Little Czar." Washington Irving called him a "rough, rugged, hospitable, hard-drinking old Russian." American traders often visited his 60-gun citadel at Sitka, founded in 1804, enjoyed his

hospitality, complained only of his drinking.
"He is continually giving entertainment by way of parade," John Jacob Astor's agent reported,
"and if you do not drink raw rum and boiling punch as strong as sulphur, he will insult you as soon as he gets drunk, which is very shortly after sitting down at table."

Soon it was Baranov's turn to complain. He accused the Yankees of selling guns to the Indians and in 1810 a formal protest was lodged with Adams in St. Petersburg. The Russian chancellor then proposed that the Columbia River divide Russian and American spheres of influence in the Northwest, but Adams declined to commit himself.

Matters were further complicated when in 1812 the Russians established a colony at Fort Ross, just north of the Spanish presidio of San Francisco. In 1821 Alexander rechartered his fur monopoly, extended its land to the 51st parallel and declared the Pacific from there to the Bering Straits a closed Russian sea. Against this both the U.S. and Britain protested. The international situation had completely changed. Napoleon was in St. Helena, the Bourbons were back on the throne of France, and Russia, with its ally Austria, dominated the continent through the so-called Holy Alliance.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 92



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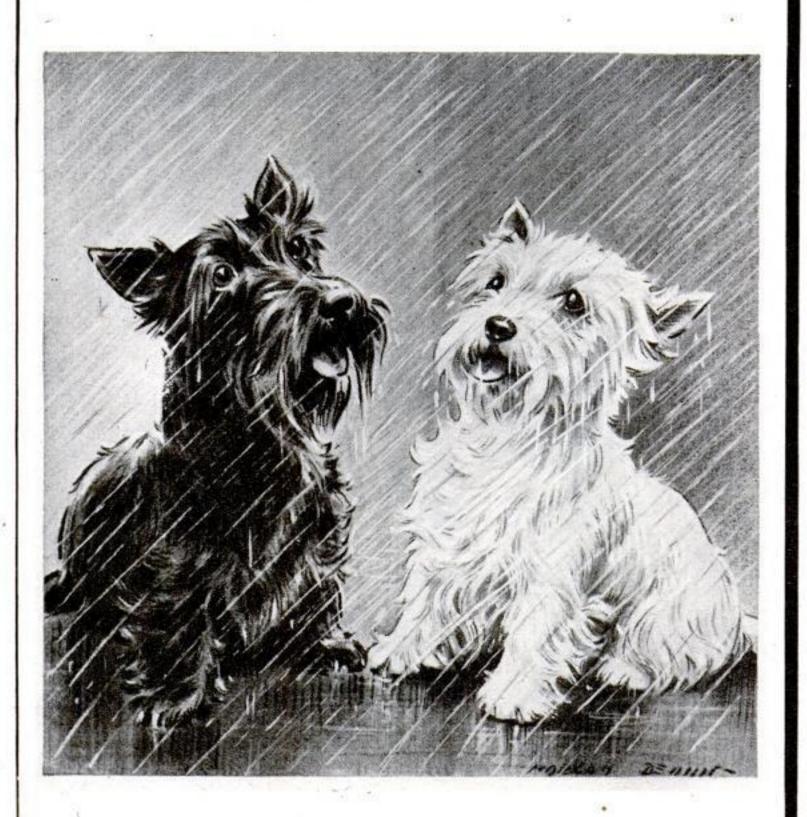
E **

IT BEATS... AS IT SWEEPS... AS IT CLEANS

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You can always trust BLACK & WHITE to add a cheerful note to any weather. For this great Scotch has a pleasing character. You can depend upon its quality today, tomorrow, always—just as before the war.



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RUSSIA AND THE U.S. CONTINUED

Like Catherine before him, Alexander I had abandoned the liberalism of his youth. Now conservative and mystic, frightened by the social consequences of the French Revolution he had once admired in theory, he wanted to destroy progressive movements at home and abroad. At first his proposal to form the Holy Alliance was hailed here as a step toward universal peace. Founded in the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, the Alliance urged all men to love each other like brothers and pledged the rulers of Russia, Austria and Prussia to govern their subjects as fathers and to uphold religion, peace and justice. But in the 1820s, Alexander showed his hand, helped put down a popular revolution in Italy, encouraged the French to restore Ferdinand VII to the Spanish throne. At once the Holy Alliance and the czar became favorite objects of attack here. The Russian minister did not dare go to Fourth of July parties where the toasts were: "The Holy Alliance, to hell with the whole of them" and "the Holy Alliance and the Devil." Jefferson changed his mind about his "great and good friend" and spoke sharply of "kings blasphemously calling themselves the Holy Alliance."

The crisis came when the Holy Alliance talked of sending troops to South America to restore the newly established republics to Spain. To keep the Holy Alliance out of South America, Britain proposed an Anglo-American agreement, which Jefferson and Madison favored. But the U.S. decided to act alone. Within two months the Monroe Doctrine was stated, declaring that Europe must no longer colonize in or threaten the independence of the New World. It was largely influenced by Russia's presence on the Pacific and Russia's attitude

toward Latin American republicanism.

The Monroe Doctrine cleared the air. Russia poked fun at it, but there were no serious repercussions. Both countries were anxious for agreement. In 1824 they signed their first formal treaty in a cordial atmosphere. It fixed the Alaskan boundary at 54°40′, gave us freedom of the north Pacific and ended fears of Russian imperialism on this continent.

During the next three decades it was the technological revolution which brought Russia and America together. As Peter the Great had sent to Holland for shipbuilders, Nicholas I sent to America for bridge builders, millwrights, railway experts. Major George W. Whistler, father of the painter, was consulting engineer for the Russian railways from 1842 to 1849 and supervised the building of the fortress, naval arsenal and docks at Kronstadt.

When England, France and Turkey fought Russia in the Crimean War (1854), the U. S. sympathized with Russia. American volunteers deluged the Russian consulate. Many joined the Russian army and died at Sevastopol.

Alexander II and America's Civil War

The middle of the century saw Russia and America confirming de Tocqueville's prophecy. The U.S. was opening the west, Russia was growing in Siberia; and in both there was the looming problem of servitude. Soon came two immense acts of liberation. Alexander II freed-the serfs in 1861; Lincoln freed the slaves in 1862. American enthusiasm for the reforming czar ran high. It bloomed through the Civil War, as Alexander ranged himself openly on the side of Lincoln and the Union.

Generally the European powers believed that the U.S. would break apart into two independent republics. From day to day it looked as if Britain and France might recognize the South. The key to this critical situation was Russia, strong enough to hold the balance of power and force England and France to think twice. But Russia was facing a crisis, too, and needed our support. She was still smarting from her defeat in the Crimean War. The emancipation of the serfs had created irritations among nobles and peasants alike; and the policy of Russification, which tried to weld many races and peoples into the cultural pattern of the dominant race, was giving St. Petersburg many headaches.

The biggest of these was the Polish insurrection, which reached its climax in 1863. Britain and France were considering intervention in the American conflict and the Polish crisis at the same time. Once more America and Russia had a common bond in a game of power politics. Lincoln saw his chance for getting Russian support and

looked for a minister able to handle so big a job.

Lincoln turned to Cassius Clay, a Kentucky abolitionist and relative of the famous Henry. Clay's mission to St. Petersburg "when all the world was our foe" will always remain one of the most spectacular passages in Russian-American friendship. Fiery, eloquent, passionately liberal, he was an extremely popular minister and so attractive to the ladies that he was challenged to several duels. These he avoided by choosing bowie knives as his weapon. He entertained the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 94

Is your town ready for him?

GANGWAY for a soldier who's back from the wars.

He's done his job - and what a job! For him Army life is about over, and he'll soon be heading homeward on the double.

Once there, let him "uncoil" inside, and forget the war. Then, when he has had all the rest he needs, he will undoubtedly want to get squared away in civilian life as quickly as possible.

Is your community ready to help him do it?

The main thing, of course, is a job. And he's earned some special rights and privileges through his service which he may not be too clear about. (When he went through the Army Separation Center, he was probably too impatient to absorb the details.)

He has a lot of questions to ask, and there should be one central place where he can get the answers. He may have read our own 40-page booklet, "Information for Veterans" (free upon request), and, if so, he has a head start. But he needs personal, man-to-man counsel as well, on a variety of perplexing subjects.

Many cities, large, medium and small — Boston, New York, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles, Newton, Mass., Bridgeport, Elmira, and Peoria, Wellesley, and Ridgewood, N. J., to name just a few — have solved this problem by establishing Veterans' Information Centers where ex-servicemen can get "the ungarbled word." But, as yet, there are simply not enough of these centers.

Every community in the nation should be so organized

At our request, a man of outstanding experience in this field has prepared a guide for setting up and operating such an Advisory Center, with a bibliography of helpful material. It's yours for the asking. No charge, no obligation, no life insurance tie-up.

TO MAYORS, CIVIC OFFICIALS AND OTHER PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS:

With partial demobilization now taking place, Veterans' Information Centers are a top priority project. The Retraining and Reemployment Administration urges all communities to organize, and we believe you will find our pamphlet helpful in getting started. Just ask for the V.I.C. Plan at any of our agency offices, or address us at 501 Boylston St., Boston 17, Mass.



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For two reasons, beyond the obligation we all have to our fighting men:
(1) Because we are a mutual company and we have a personal interest in the thousands of our own policyholders now in the service. (2) Family protection is our business, and this project involves the well-being of the present and future heads of millions of American families.

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"THE TWO YOUNG GIANTS" was the title for this U.S. cartoon of 1873 which shows a smiling U.S. "Jonathan" facing a grinning Russian "Ivan" across the Pacific.

RUSSIA AND THE U.S. CONTINUED

Russians in their own grandiose style, giving bigger parties, serving more expensive wines. Eventually he boasted, "I did more than any man to overthrow slavery. I carried Russia with us and thus prevented what would have been the strong alliance of France, England and Spain against us, and thus saved the nation."

Alexander saw the Anglo-French maneuvers to intervene in our Civil War as an attempt to split the U.S., thereby weakening America as Britain's great maritime rival. Clay saw the Anglo-French moves to intervene in the Polish crisis as an attempt to weaken Russia as a power in Europe and an ally of the U.S. In a series of strongly worded dispatches from St. Petersburg to the State Department, he explained that the Polish uprising was not, as commonly supposed, a democratic movement but an uprising of nobles. "Why should republicans desire the overthrow of Russian liberalism to build up Polish conservatism?" he asked, insisting that our interests were on the side of Russia against "reactionary Poland." When England and France invited the U.S. to join them for discussing intervention in the Polish crisis, America said no. In turn, Russia rejected Anglo-French plans for intervention in the Civil War and the Confederate minister did not even dare go to St. Petersburg. In effect, America and Russia agreed to support each other against Anglo-French attempts to dismember them. As if to symbolize this agreement, Alexander sent six Russian warships to New York and six more to San Francisco. The Russian fleet remained in this country until April 1864.

[Dallin disagrees with the interpretation of this event as proof of the "pre-determined harmony" in Russian-American relations. Says he, "Half a century elapsed before the real reason for the dramatic voyage of the Russian navy in 1863 was revealed. It turned out to have nothing to do with American problems. The reason behind its arrival in America was the danger of a new war over the Russo-Polish question. After her heavy naval losses in the Crimea, Russia feared a similar fate for her Baltic and Far Eastern squadrons; she decided to place her navy at a really neutral base from which it would be able, if war came, to put freely out to sea and to harass British trade. : . . The navy had been instructed to take no part in American affairs, and the ovations and banquets tendered the officers were, strictly speaking, not earned."]

Secretary of State Seward, stating official policy, said, "In regard to Russia, she has our friendship in preference to any European pow-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 97

by Joe Rosenthal

On Wings of Hope Today—as through the centuries—earnest, spoken vows of constancy and love echo from holy walls . . . to stir young hearts with living hope . . . to forge brave dreams of a new and better world. For a young couple thus married, the recollection of the moment is an inspiration through all their lifetime. Often such memories are kept bright and ever warm in the joyous flame of the engagement diamond that sealed their first faithful promise.



"The Temple Emanu-El," at San Francisco, with its great central dome in the Levantine style, is one of the most stately in the world. Painted for the De Beers collection by Bernard Lamotte.

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Industrial Diamonds—a key priority for high-speed war production—come from the same mines as gem stones. Millions of carats are used in United States industries today. The occasional gem diamonds found among them help defray production costs for all these fierce little "fighting" diamonds. Thus, there are no restrictions on the sale of diamond gems.

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Developed by an organization world-renowned as First in Creative Engineering, and backed by an unparalleled array of research and engineering talent, the Bendix Electronic Pilot takes its place with hundreds of other scientific devices and controls created by Bendix to speed Victory now, and to make your life easier, happier, safer in the years ahead. Over 3000 engineers, 12 great research laboratories and more than 30 plants are pointed toward this purpose.

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You can take them any place, for their good taste is their ready acceptance. You'll like the delicately blended homemade flavor that only pure cream, fresh butter and fine coffee can give. So for that quick-up pick-up ask for those little pepper-uppers.... Miss Saylor's Coffee-ets. Your dealer should have them soon.

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er, simply because she wishes us well and leaves us to conduct our affairs as we think best." The U.S. was stirred with an affection for Russia which lasted about three decades. In 1867 Seward purchased his "icebox"—Alaska—for \$7,200,000. Seward predicted, "The Pacific Ocean with its coasts and islands is destined to become in the future the great theater of the world's affairs."

[Concerning the Alaska purchase, Dallin writes, "Alaska was too far away from the heart of Russia to serve as a base of operations. The Russian navy was inadequate to protect it: Russian trade was inferior to the British and American. Britain, France and Spain dominated the Pacific: even in Alaska the influence of the rival British Hudson's Bay Company was making itself felt.

"After 1856, when the British coalition defeated Russia in the Black Sea, it began to be clear that Alaska was no longer safe for the Russian Empire. In the event of a new war—and the danger of a new war with Britain was real in the 1860s—Alaska could not be defended against Britain's superior navy. . . .

"These urgent reasons impelled the haste manifested by Russia in selling Alaska and explain the ridiculous price of \$7,200,000 paid for a territory of great strategic significance."

Yet rifts in Russian-American friendship began to appear as the 20th Century opened. These came from America's growing dislike of autocracy and from fear of Russia in the Far East.

From 1776 to 1917 probably only a few hundred Americans visited Russia. They were mostly privileged people meeting Russia's privileged. But a great change was under way. Beginning with 1865, an American journalist, George Kennan, went periodically to Siberia to report the laying of a telegraph line. There he discovered the political exiles. After 21 years of investigation he published in 1887 sensational articles on the cruel character of the Romanov autocracy; its persecution of racial, religious and political minorities; its police regime, espionage, corruption and imprisonment without fair trial. Soon Andrew D. White, U.S. minister to Russia, wrote feelingly against czarist absolutism, anti-Semitism and repression. American Jews who returned to their native Russia had their property seized; and in 1903 the Kishinev pogrom evoked the wrath of most U.S. newspapers.

Conflict in the Far East

This Russian-American collision of values coincided with a conflict over empire. By 1900 the U.S. had arrived in the Far East via the Philippines; Russia had pushed across Siberia to Korea and Manchuria. After Japan had taken these from China, Russia had taken them from Japan.

At first Russia welcomed the U.S. in the Pacific for the old anti-British reasons, but as Russia nibbled more and more at China an Asiatic conflict began to look possible. In 1899 Secretary of State John Hay sent his open-door note to the great powers in an attempt to maintain China's integrity, necessary for American trade and a balance of power. Russia made no pretence of honoring the open door. Said the Russian envoy to Hay, "China is dismembered and we are entitled to our share."

Hay finally had to admit he couldn't fight Russia in China, calling her "too big, too crafty and too cruel." When Theodore Roosevelt came on the scene in 1901, he referred to Nicholas II as "a preposterous little creature." U.S. leaders believed that Russia, backed by French capital, might become a formidable commercial rival in the Far East. They therefore turned to cooperation with Britain, traditional 19th Century antagonist but, in a profoundly altered world, a possible ally in new balances of power.

At the same time Japan, the rising power in Asia, was penetrating Manchuria via Korea. Roosevelt decided to cooperate with Japan and Britain as against Russia. U.S. editorial writers took up "the Muscovite peril," and soon Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, a strong believer in manifest destiny, sounded the alarm. Touring the Far East, he was appalled and fascinated by Russia's imperial might and its "far-sighted policy which has always looked ahead and considered the needs of the Russian people a century beyond the immediate moment." Later, in Russia proper, he talked with Pobiedonostsev, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, who exclaimed, "Russia is no state; Russia is a world!"

Beveridge said only Japan could dislodge Russia from Manchuria and predicted a Russo-Japanese war. When it came in 1904, the U.S. was strongly pro-Japanese. American loans financed Japan. T.R. said, "Japan is playing our game."

Soon the U.S. changed its mind. Japan's unexpected victories revealed her as the greater menace in the Far East and the Russian



A SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR SHAVING

FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7 WHO SHAVES DAILY

It Needs <u>No</u> Brush <u>Not</u> Greasy or Sticky

Modern life now demands at least 1 man in 7 shave every day—and men in service must get clean shaves, too. Yet daily shaving often causes razor scrape, irritation.

To help men solve this problem, we perfected Glider—a rich, soothing cream. It's like "vanishing cream"—not greasy or sticky.

SMOOTHS DOWN SKIN

You first wash your face thoroughly with hot water and soap to remove grit and the oil from the skin that collects on whiskers every 24 hours. Then spread on Glider quickly and easily with your fingers. Never a brush. Instantly Glider smooths down the flaky top layer of your skin. It enables the razor's sharp edge to glide over your skin, cutting your whiskers close and clean without scraping or irritating the skin.

IN 7 WHO SHAVES DAILY

For men who must shave every day —doctors, lawyers, businessmen, service men—Glider is invaluable. It eliminates the dangers frequent shaving may have for the tender face and leaves your skin smoother, cleaner. Glider has been developed by The J. B. Williams Co., who have been making fine shaving preparations for over 100 years.

SEND FOR GUEST-SIZE TUBE

If you want to try Glider right away, get a regular tube from your dealer. If you can wait a few days, we'll send a generous Guest-Size tube for a dime. It is enough for three weeks and is very handy for traveling.

On this test we rest our case entirely—for we are positive that Glider will give you more shaving comfort than anything you've used.

Send your name and address with ten cents to The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. HG-15, Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A. (Canada: Ville La Salle, Que.) Offer good in U. S. A. and Canada only.

Sad Story: ALLAN JONES out of town on wedding anniversary

Happy Ending: Flowers-by-wire to wife IRENE HERVEY!



In any event wire Flowers

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PLACE		Price of FLOWERS	+	Av.Cost ofWIRE
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TACOMA	"	"	"	63¢
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SIOUX CITY	"	"	"	53¢
NEW YORK	"	"	"	44¢
BANGOR	"	"	"	53¢
MIAMI	"	"	"	63¢

NOTE: These are just a few examples of how inexpensive it is to send flowers by wire.

FOR BIRTHDAYS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES— FLOWERS-BY-WIRE!

Just follow these 3 simple steps:

- Go to any florist with the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association seal on his window.
- 2 Tell him kind of flowers and amount you wish to spend.
- 3 He does the rest! He wires your order and message for card to FTD florist in other town who then delivers the flowers.

It's easy—just be sure florist has FTD seal (shown at left) on his window.



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FORT ROSS, CALIF., 100 miles north of San Francisco, was founded in 1812 by 100 of Baranov's traders, marked the farthest Russian penetration into the New World. For 20 years Fort Ross stockade was trading outpost for the "Little Czar's" Alaskan empire.

RUSSIA AND THE U.S. CONTINUED

Revolution of 1905 (prelude to that of 1917) threatened the existence of the czarist government. Believing America's interests required an Asiatic balance of power, Roosevelt offered mediation of the Russo-Japanese war. The peace was signed at Portsmouth, N. H. in the fall of 1905.

On the eve of the 1905 revolution and after its defeat, American public opinion turned strongly anti-czarist. Political refugees, finding security in this country, gave a grim picture of Russian conditions. Nicholas II's pogroms and suppression of the Duma made it worse. The revolution of 1905, in which millions went on strike, was crushed with a vengeance which exposed not only the brutality but the inherent weakness of czarism.

Meanwhile Russia refused to recognize the American citizenship of subjects who had emigrated to the U.S. When these visited the empire, they were seized for military service. St. Petersburg also voided passports of American citizens who were Jews and kept them out of restricted areas. After repeated protests, President Taft in 1911 denounced the commercial treaty which Buchanan had obtained in 1832, saying it was outdated and needed revision.

By 1914 the empire was at war, allied with its 19th Century enemies, Britain and France, against its 20th Century enemy, Germany. Ambassador David Francis warned that if the Court party did not become more liberal there would be a revolution "before the lapse of even a few years."

Prepared by history for a century, the revolution came sooner than our envoy had expected. Five days after the czar abdicated on the Ides of March 1917, the U. S. recognized the Provisional Government, the first to do so. All America greeted the change with enthusiasm and President Wilson's April 2 war message called Russia a "fit partner for a League of Honor," now that she had shaken off autocracy. At no time had American-Russian friendship reached so high a peak. It was assumed the 20th Century was the 19th and that Russia would pattern itself after our image.

The Bolsheviks come to power

But on Nov. 7, 1917 the Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, came into power on a program of "bread, land and peace," set up the Soviet state and announced the creation of a socialist society. Except for radical circles, American enthusiasm changed to hostility and fear, lasting 16 years. Condemning the Soviet peace appeal to the Allied peoples and governments (December 1917), Secretary of State Lansing said it was "a direct threat at existing social order in all countries." The Allies, with America joining in, denounced, isolated and invaded Russia, in dread of the "world revolution" which the Bolsheviks proclaimed.

The Russians lived in fear of invasion as Europe and the U.S. lived in fear of revolution, but they always regarded America with a difference. They remembered with gratitude that, while we took part in the 1918 intervention, we insisted on Russia's territorial integrity. General Graves, sent to Siberia in 1918 to offset the Japanese, often aided Soviet leaders against them. When Boris Skvirsky, later envoy to this country, was captured by Semenov's Cossacks, Graves sent an armored car to free him. In the end the Japanese had to withdraw. Russia recognized these facts in 1933 and waived all claims arising out of the occupation.

The Russians remembered, too, that during the great famine of 1921-1922 we sent them \$46,000,000 worth of medicine and food.







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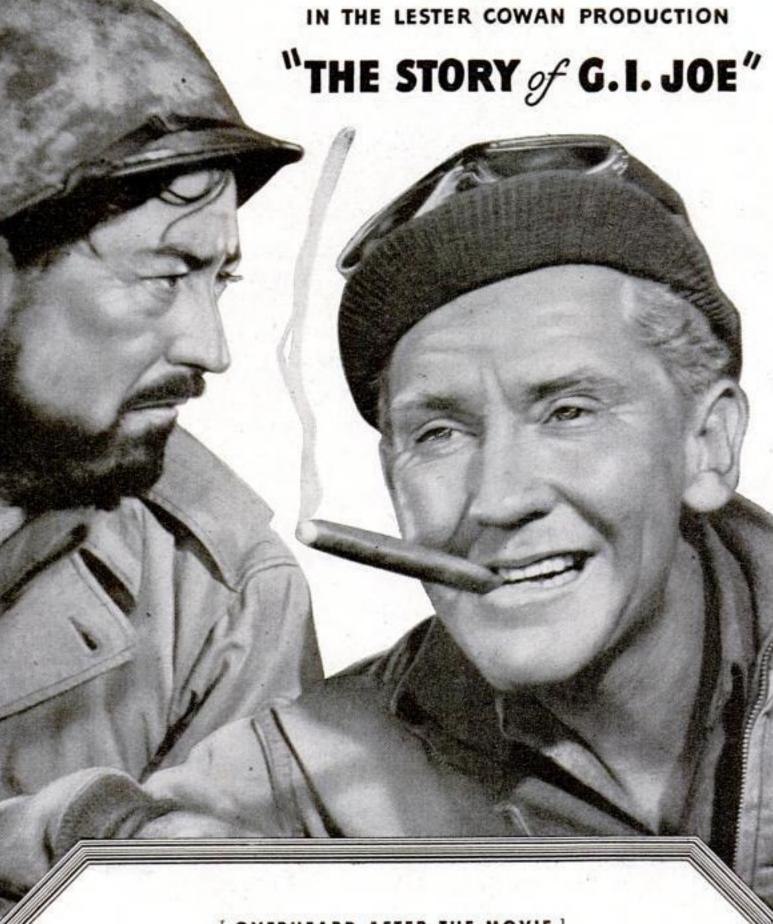
- 1. Water Repellent Outsoles—of specially treated, high quality leather; or of best grade rubber obtainable.
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ERNIE PYLE



[OVERHEARD AFTER THE MOVIE]

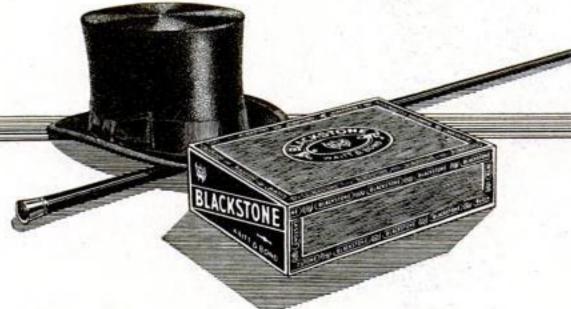
FIRST G. I. That picture is a wonderful tribute to our pal, Ernie Pyle. And look at Burgess Meredith smoking a good cigar!

SECOND G. I. Yeah! Reminds me of when we smoked Blackstones overseas.

enjoy Blackstone cigars again.

SECOND G. I. You bet! Because that's the cigar that's filled 100 per cent with the finest long-leaf Havana tobacco.

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FIVE PAVORITE SIZES: PERFECTO EXTRA, CABINET EXTRA, KINGS, PANETELA DE LUXE, BANTAM

RUSSIA AND THE U.S. CONTINUED

That feeling was strengthened later by thousands of American engineers, architects and technicians who participated in the making of a new, gigantic industrial world. Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, who supervised the Dnepr Dam construction in 1927, was the first American to receive the Order of the Red Star; and Stalin said, "We respect American efficiency in industry, technique, literature and life."

The growing trade and respect between the two nations awaited only official recognition. Here, as always, national interest eventually transcended difference in viewpoint. Recognition came in 1933 when Japan was devouring Manchuria and Hitler began drilling Germany for war.

After recognition the pendulum of Russian-American relations swung to the accelerated rhythm of domestic and international crises. From 1934 to 1936 there was growing American admiration for the U.S.S.R. Then, in 1936–1937, the Moscow trials and nation-wide purges created confusion and hostility here. The Munich pact once more shifted American sympathy in the direction of Moscow. This gave way in 1939 to fury against the Soviet-German pact, the partition of Poland and the Finnish war. The great turn came on June 22, 1941, when Hitler's armies rolled across Russia. The rush of great events since then, from Stalingrad to Teheran and Yalta, is too familiar to need review.

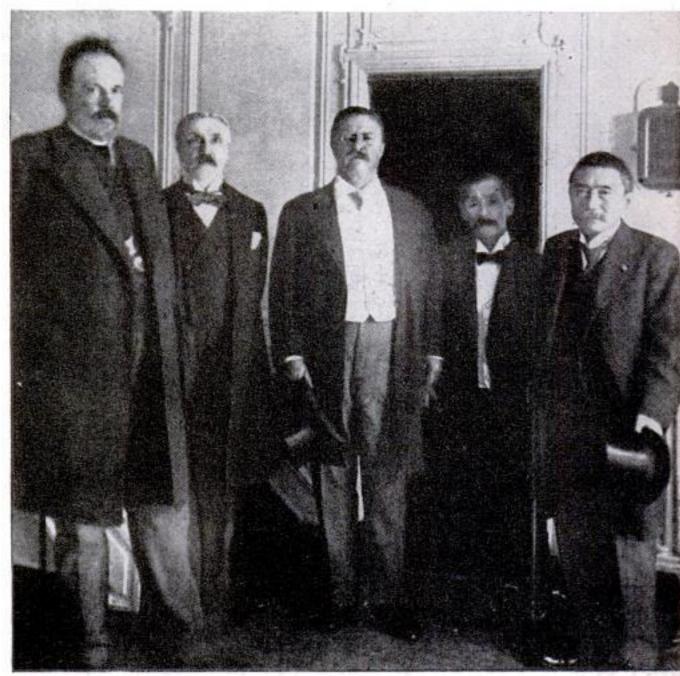
The war has brought Russia and America together on both sides of the world. In Europe they have carried over their wartime cooperation into the postwar era by agreeing on united action for creating European security. But the extent of their cooperation on a world scale will be measured by their relations in Asia. Across 150 years the record shows that so far the two countries have nearly always found common ground in European crises but their interests have clashed in the Pacific. If they should now cooperate in the Far East, especially toward China and Japan, it will mark a major turning point in the history of the world.

[Dallin ends his survey of Russian-American relations on a gloomier note: "For one hundred and sixty years American-Russian relations have developed along an irregular course, at times achieving genuine collaboration, at other times sinking to outright military conflict.

"So long as the activity of the two nations was limited to local or regional interests, neither serious conflict nor close collaboration could arise, unless a common opposition to a third power would temporarily bring them together....

"When both nations began to move as great powers in world politics (after 1898) the chances of conflict arising between them grew, since the Far East was now included as a disputed sphere of interests. However, the period during which both America and Russia were simultaneously acting as great powers has been less than thirty years in the course of a century and a half (1898–1917 and 1935–1945), and in some of these years the growth of Germany has overshadowed all other issues. . . .

"There is nothing, therefore, in the history of American-Russian relations which in itself can be reassuring for the future. . . . Everything depends on the political course voluntarily chosen by the two nations. . . . ']



THE PEACE OF PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), which ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, was negotiated by Theodore Roosevelt. Though U.S. policy had previously been pro-Japanese, it switched to a protracted struggle to curb the Japanese menace.



Dad...there's something I want to tell you

I KNOW you've been wondering what's on my mind, Dad.

But it's like you not to ask questions. You've trusted me to make my own decisions since I was old enough to tell vanilla from chocolate. So tonight, when I had to make the most important decision of my life, I wasn't afraid.

Dad, I'm not going to marry Bill right now...though I'm as sure as ever he's the one man I want forever. Oh, it was hard, with the moon shining down and all....

But Bill has a job to finish... and I have one to begin. I guess it's one of the ideas you gave me...that people should earn their right to be happy. That's why I'm going to become a Cadet Nurse.

For now, it'll be a uniform, instead of a wedding dress. I'll be working to hurry Bill home, instead of just waiting for him...

But there's just one thing, Dad. Remember the International Sterling you promised me for a wedding present?

Before Bill goes back overseas, and I start at the hospital, we'd like to choose our pattern and begin our set. Just to have something really our own...something so beautiful and lasting it's like a promise.

We're proud of being sentimental about our "family silver"... of wanting the very finest...and International is. It's as if the war had put an extra shine on our dreams... till we can't bear to think of anything being less than perfect. I guess that's about all, Dad. And I don't need to see your face to know you understand.

Because your sterling silver is something you live with always, only the finest and most beautiful belongs in your home.

Make International Sterling your head-andheart choice. Among the exquisitely designed International patterns...is one for you.

Today you may not be able to find all the pieces you want in your pattern. But you can have the pleasure of starting your set... completing it when wartime needs permit. TUNE IN to "The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet," Sunday, 6 p.m., E. W.T., Columbia Broadcasting System.

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SEATED ON MATS AT THE BANQUET, SAILORS AND GIRLS PAUSE BEFORE EATING FOR MASS EXCHANGE OF KISSES WHILE SOME ROPED-OFF SOLDIERS LOOK ON

Life Goes to a Luau in Hawaii

Navy veterans of Okinawa stop off at Oahu on the way home and enjoy an old-fashioned native pig roast

American servicemen have been introduced to many strange customs in their journeyings about the world. One of the more pleasant was discovered by 100 sailors on destroyers homeward bound from Okinawa. When they hit Hawaii they found the Oahu USO had arranged a real luau ("loo-ow") for them.

Luaus are large-scale picnics, old as the history of the islands and held at the slightest provocation. They are traditional entertainment for visitors and favorite Hawaiian way of celebrating a birthday or a wedding or giving a party for a newborn baby.

At the last-named, guests bring donations of money for the guest of honor. Roast pig is usually the main course, eked out with chicken and fish, baked potatoes, bananas, pineapples and several varieties of co-conut pudding. Usually okolehao, a native drink somewhat like rum, is served.

At the luau for the sailors, guests drank pop instead of okolehao but most of the rest of the meal was authentic, including the pig, which weighed 185 pounds and was roasted on hot stones in a big pit. Before attacking their meal, girls and boys exchanged leis and kissed their partners. This is not a native custom but it turned out to be very pleasant. LIFE Photographer Eliot Elisofon obligingly asked for several retakes on the kissing ceremony, stopped when wolf calls and whistles warned him the guests would forget all about the food if he persisted.

After the kissing there was eating, dancing, swimming and ukulele playing on the beach at sunset. By then the sailors, who had been griping impatiently at the necessity of lay-over in Oahu on the way home, no longer had any hard feelings about the delay.

Quan in Hawaii continued



In the shade of a pandanus tree FC Luther Fessler of Santa Rosa, Calif. stops for a chat with Aileen Maekawa, a native girl. Fessler's beard, which he started growing four months previ-

ously, made him most popular man at the party. Aileen is 25, lives in Wahiawa, an inland city on Oahu. About half the girls were Hawaiian; others were civilian workers from the States,



Fessier learns the hula from Ida Naone, known as "Mae West of Hawaii." After learning to swing his hips, Fessier acquired a grass skirt and a flower for his hair.



Jitterbugging was more fun than hula. Here Johnny Valente of Hyde Park, Mass. does some fast footwork with Buzz Goehman of San Antonio, Texas, a Navy clerk.



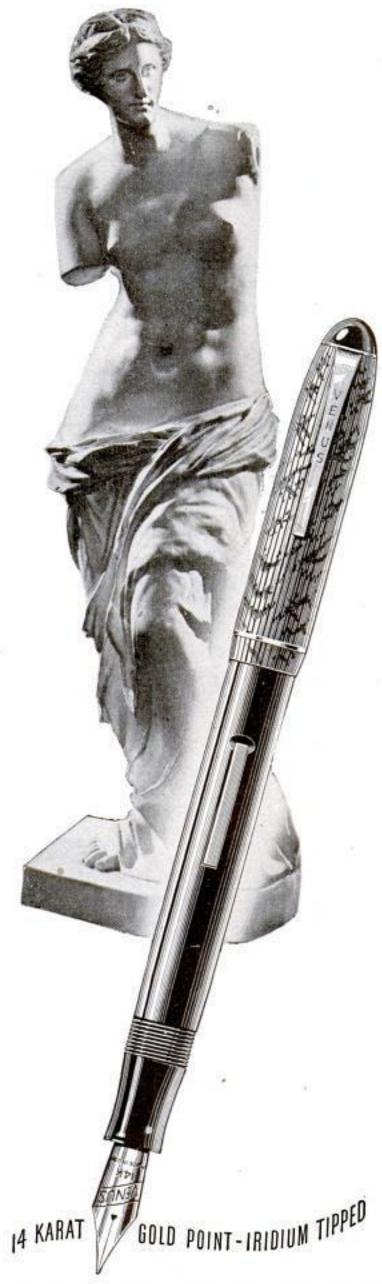
Another bearded sailor, Harvey Tettemer, started his growing when Fessler did. A torpedoman, he lives in Camden, N. J. Baked bananas are common island fare.



At the beach MM Charles Fleager of El Paso, Texas (above) carries Navy Stenographer Ruby Clinebell to shore. He got his 11 tattoos in Shanghai, including spread eagle on chest and strip-teasers on thigh. Below: Buzz Goehman suns with William Beckman of Richmond, Va. Note sailors' fancy bathing trunks.



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Luau in Hawaii continued



Honolulu Girls' Glee Club members danced hula for sailors, most of whom wore leis provided by the USO. Boys were glad to rest after hearty meal. Few had seen a hula.



Intricate hand movements tell the tale of an Hawaiian bluebeard. Sailors had been told to follow story by the girls' hands, but most found their attention distracted.



Eating with fingers is proper etiquette at luau. The sailors were introduced to poi, a native food prepared from taro root pounded to a paste and allowed to ferment.

Hey lady
STOP!

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You don't need all that equipment just to clean a toilet bowl! Hasn't any one told you about Sani-Flush? It's an easy, sanitary way to remove ugly stains and film without scrubbing. Used twice a week, Sani-Flush keeps toilet bowls spic and span, disinfects, destroys a cause of odors.

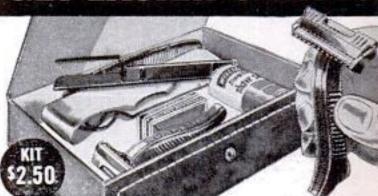
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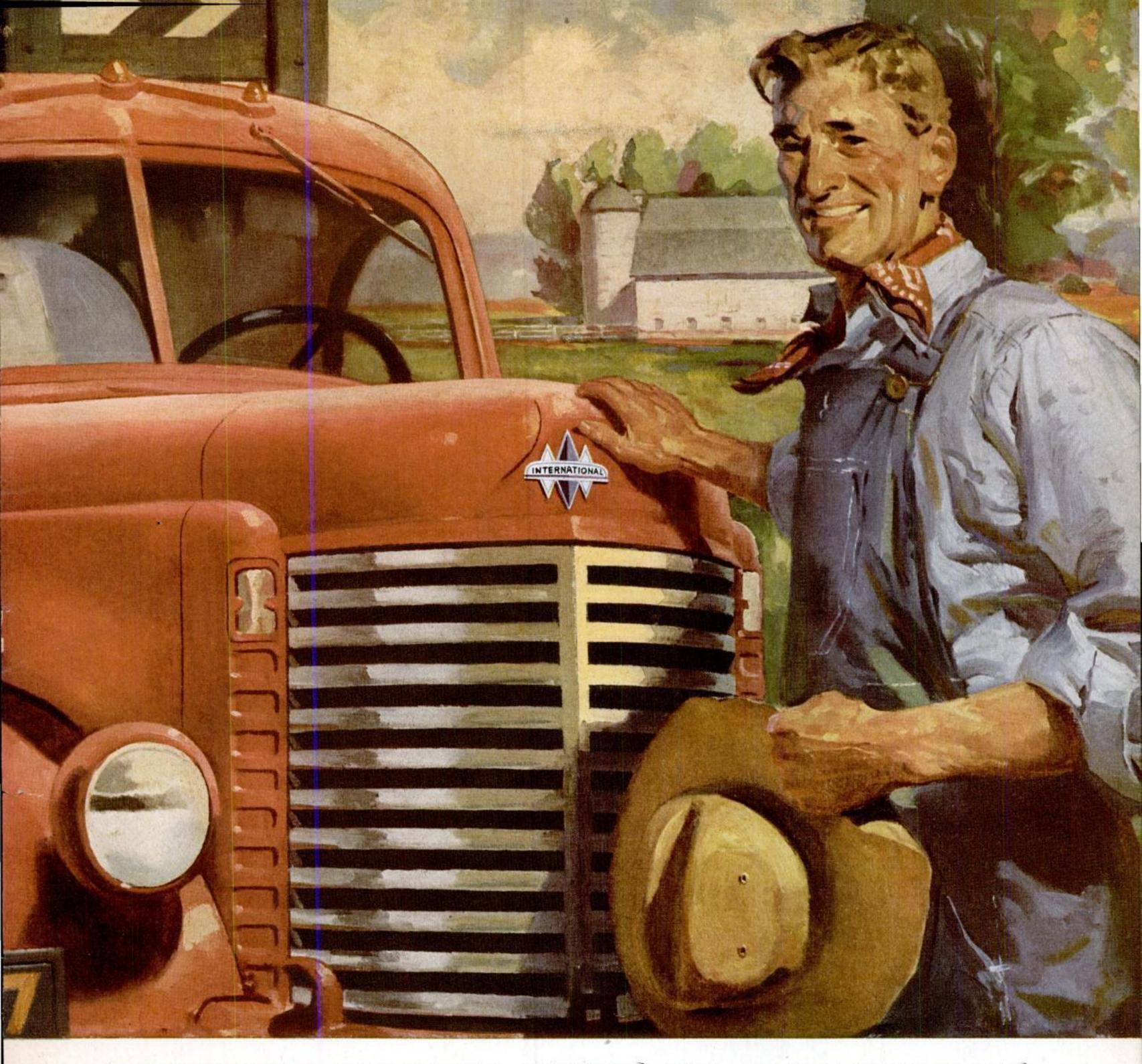
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Yes, he's a big truck user-the American farmer.

And the trucks he's using today are old trucks. He's had mighty few new trucks for the last five years.

But what a job—what a war job—the American farmer has been doing to feed America's fighters and her allies—to feed the world. For eight years in a row American farmers have broken all

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With millions of farm men and boys gone off to war industry, and with less than one-fourth the new farm machinery of pre-war years, the men, women and children left on our farms, by working unceasingly from sunup to sundown, have produced the greatest crops in history.

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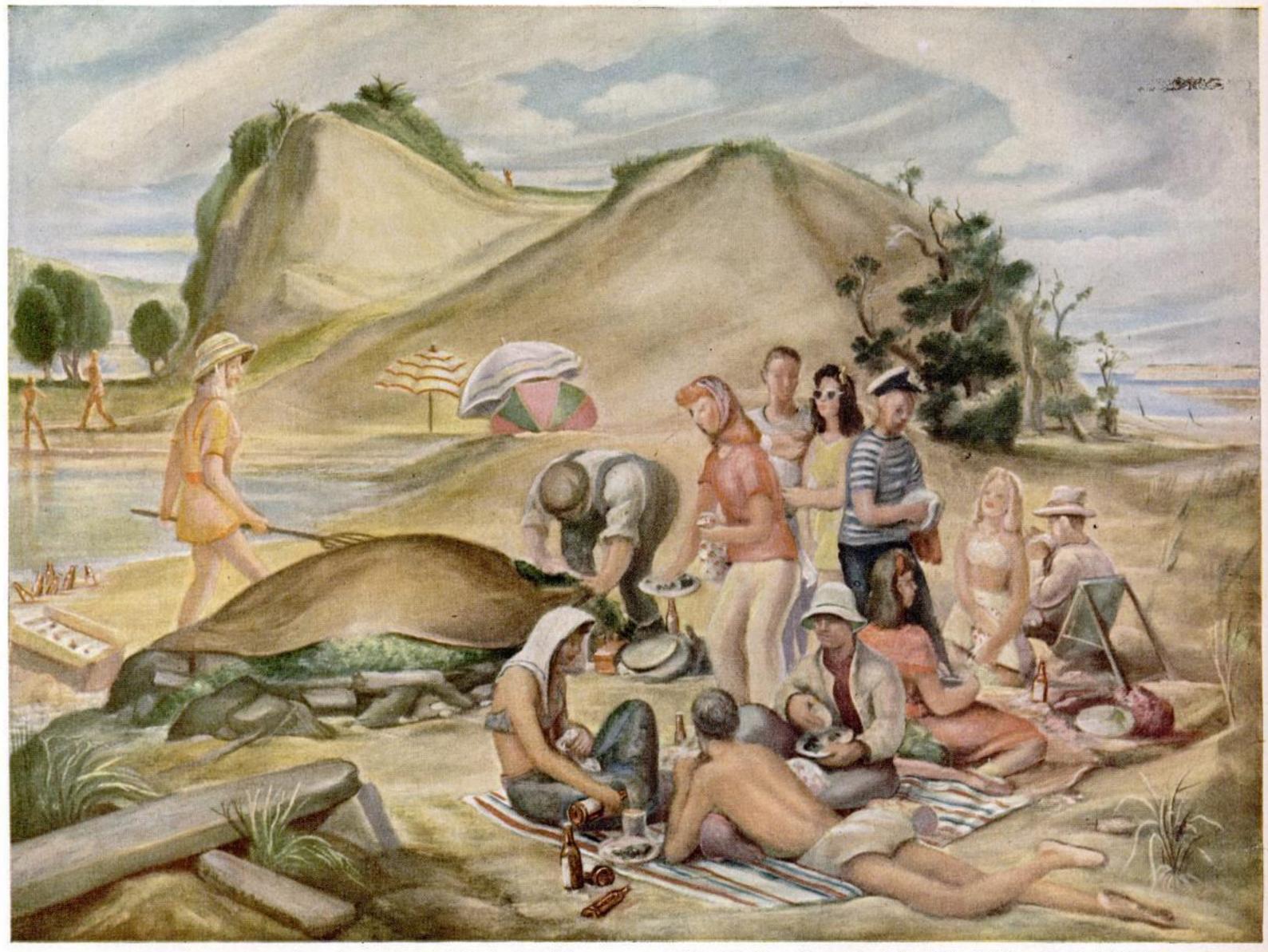
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In this America of tolerance and good humor, of neighborliness and pleasant living, perhaps no beverage more fittingly belongs than wholesome beer. And the right to enjoy this beverage of moderation . . . this, too, is part of our own American heritage of personal freedom.

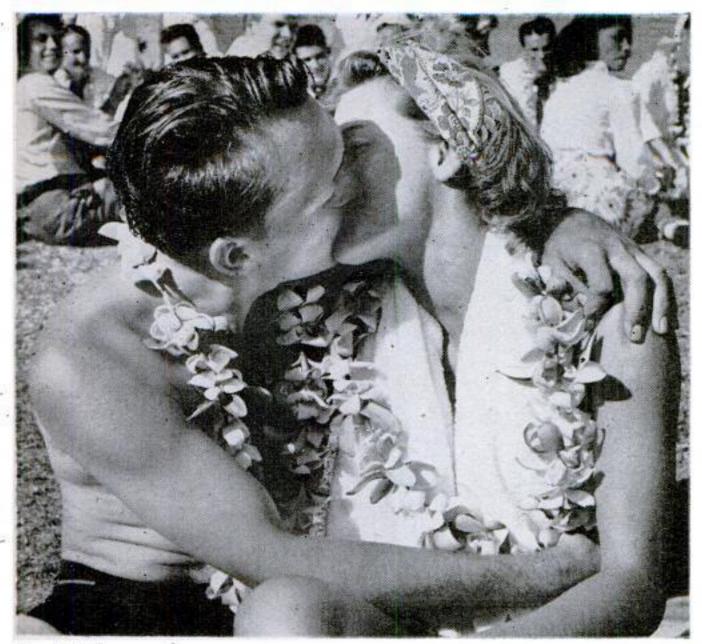
AMERICA'S BEVERAGE OF MODERATION



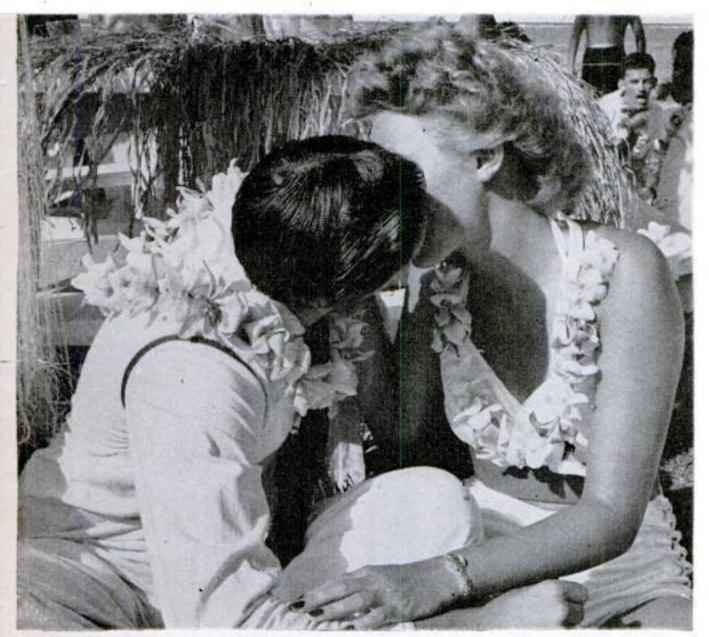
Beer belongs...enjoy it



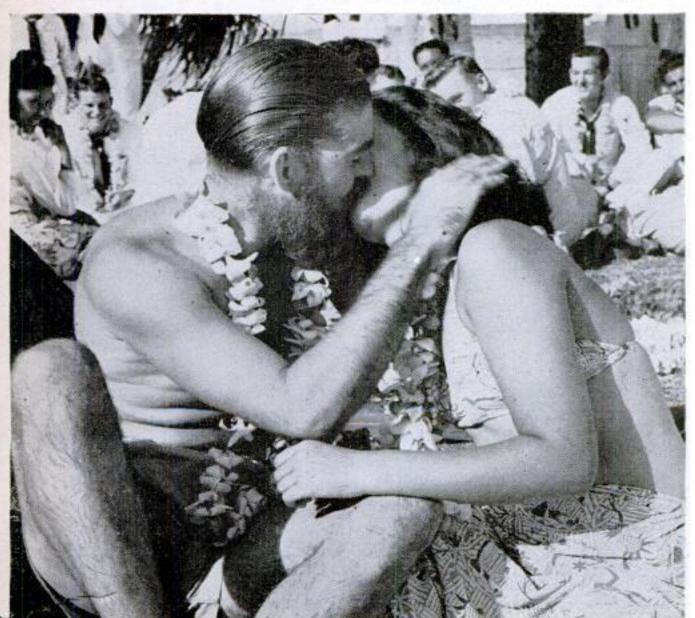
Luan in Hawaii (continued)



More kissing, just for the fun of posing, followed feast. Here are Virgil Wollenberg and Lani Austen. Lani goes to high school in Pearl City. She is one-fourth Hawaiian.



A pretty Wave, Jorrien Groendal of Grand Rapids, Mich., is kissed by George Wesendunk of San Francisco. When on duty Jorrien rigs parachutes for Navy fliers.



Bearded kiss is given Tina Rustad by TM Tettemer. Hawaiian for "kiss" is honi. Many of the native hostesses were of mixed ancestry—Chinese, Filipino, European.







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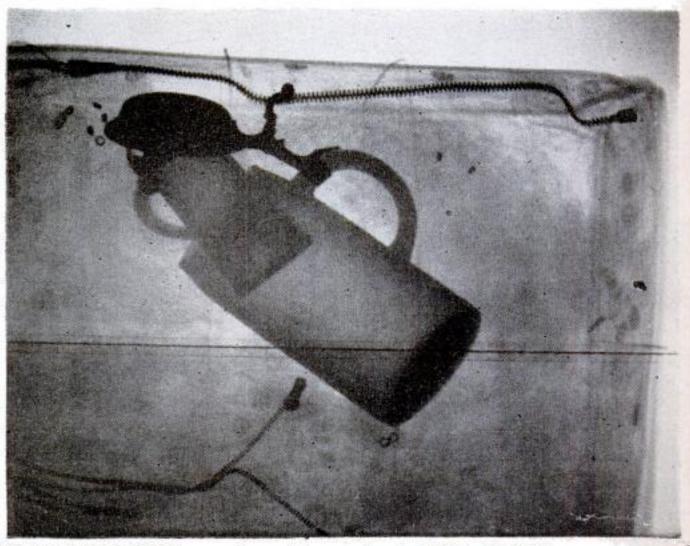
MISCELLANY



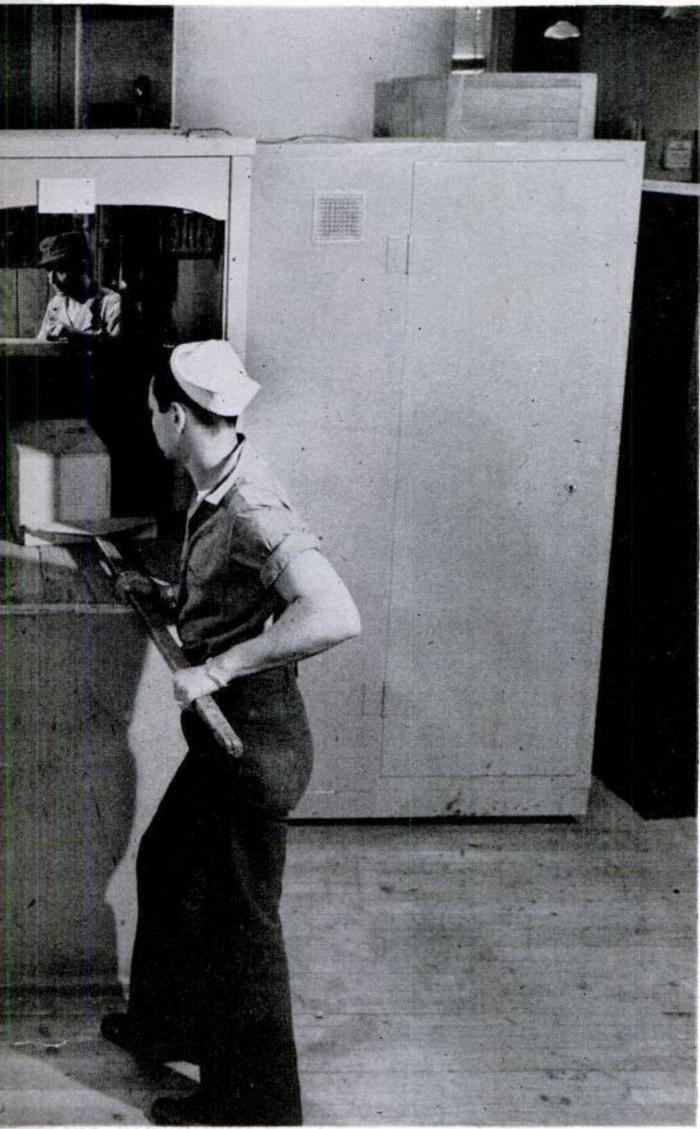
WHILE OTHERS SORT PACKAGES, A SAILOR (RIGHT) SHOVES A BOX INTO

THE INSPECTOSCOPE

Army and Navy use new X-ray machine to detect contraband sent home as souvenirs of the war

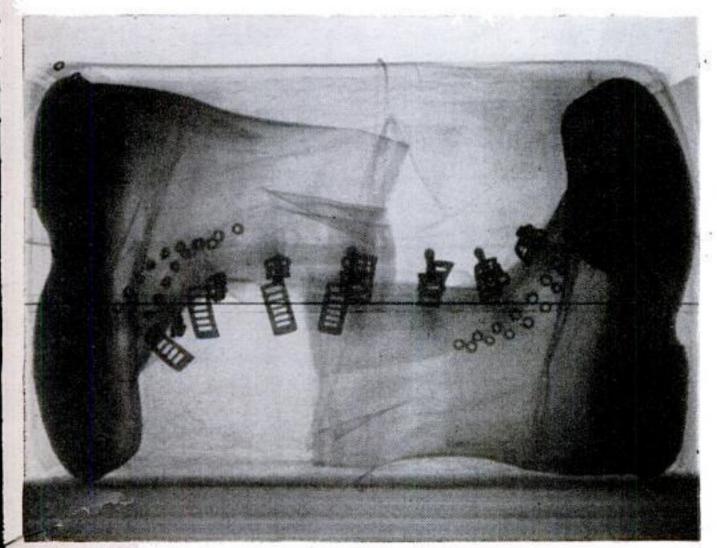


On the X-ray screen German beer steins can be clearly identified. These are passable trophies, but some of other souvenirs from Germany, i.e., Lugers, grenades, are not.

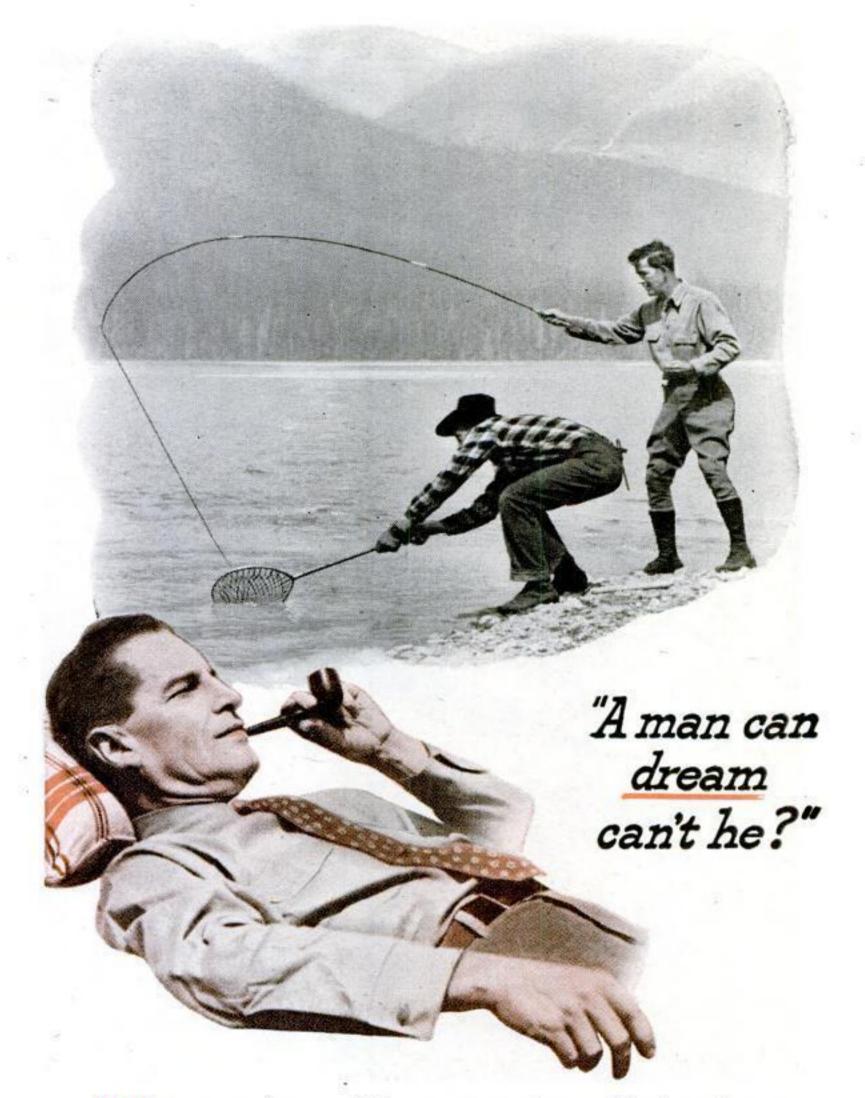


THE INSPECTOSCOPE. A LONG PUSHER PROTECTS HIS HANDS FROM X-RAY

The Army and Navy have long known that the American is the world's greatest souvenir collector and that sending him overseas in a uniform only makes him more acquisitive. Lately this propensity has had tragic results when shells and grenades sent home as keepsakes have killed people. So, the Army and Navy now use an X-ray instrument called the Inspectoscope, which spots contraband material in closed packages. It has spotted some pretty amazing stuff. One GI, for example, was caught sending home an entire jeep, piecemeal. Not long ago bomb-disposal experts removed an 81-mm. mortar shell, ready to go off all over the place.



Rubber overshoes, with shoes stuffed inside them, are passable too. But the dark area in the toe at right looked suspicious. It turned out to be a can of shoe polish.



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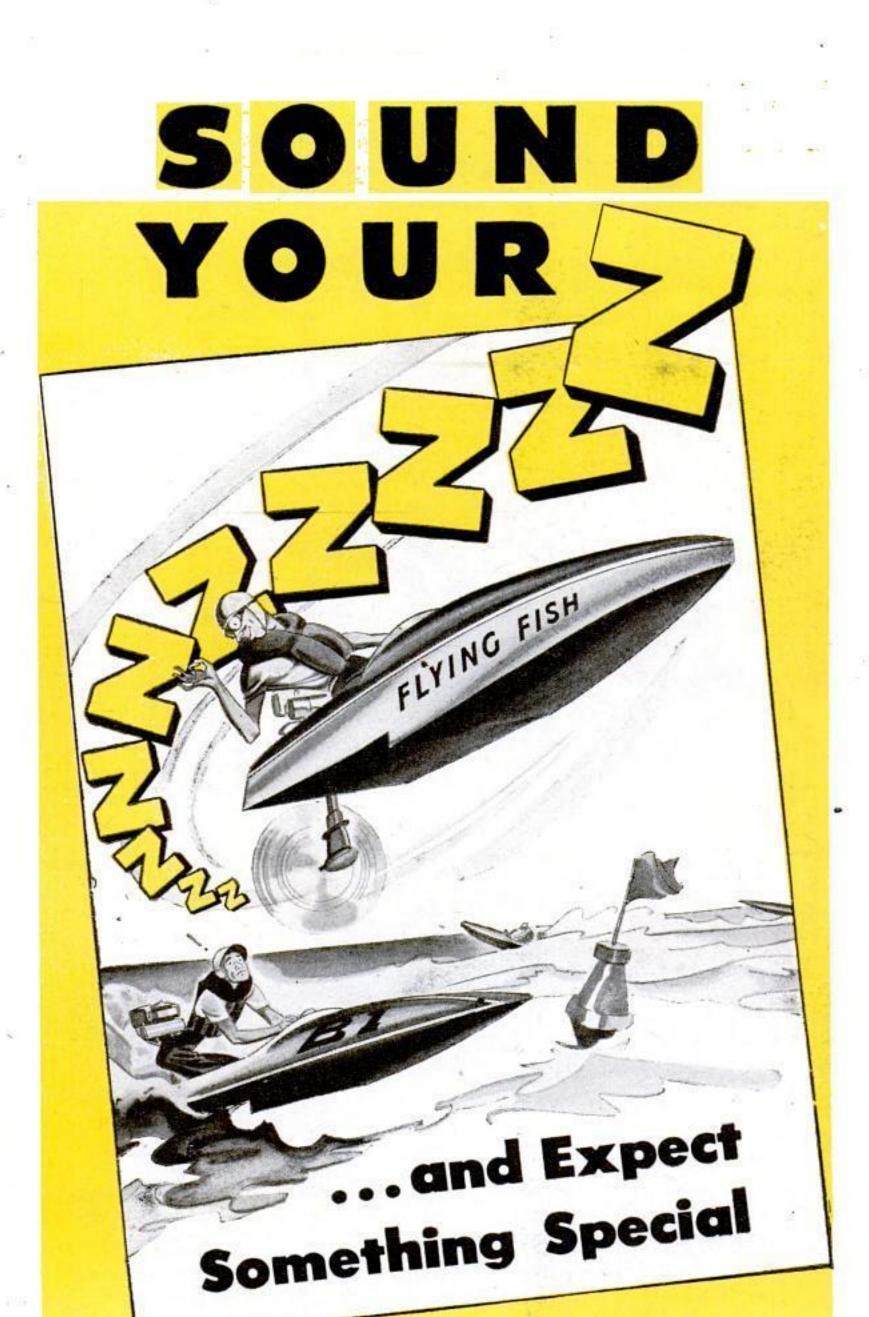
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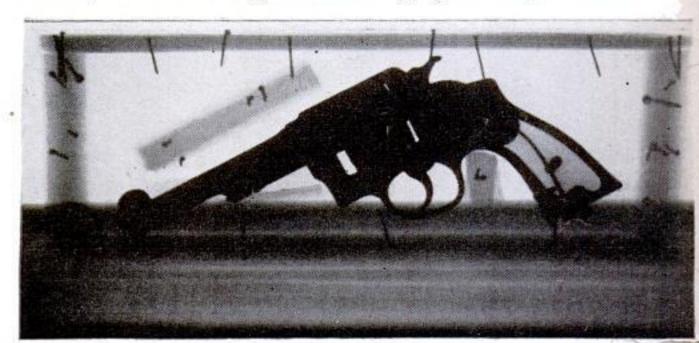
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The Inspectoscope CONTINUED



German machine pistol was quickly stopped. The Justice officials are afraid firearms in good condition will get into hands of gangsters as they did after last war.



A .45 revolver was contraband, too. The 13 soldiers and five sailors at this depot in San Francisco can handle as many as 1,600 packages a day with Inspectoscope.

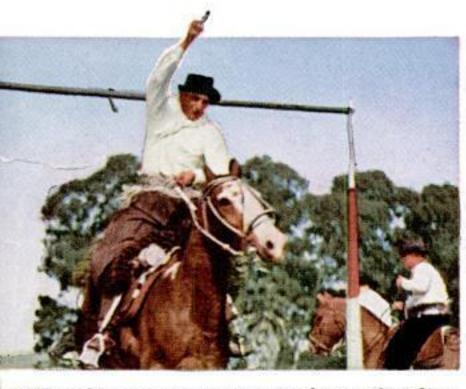


Contraband is lined up. Some of it was declared for customs in enclosed certificates. A naval officer sent Garand rifle and ammunition, declared it as "sea shells."



Asado in the Argentine

"I asked for it!" writes a Connecticut friend of Canadian Club Whisky concerning his experiences at an asado-or barbecueat one of the great cattle estancias near Buenos Aires. "Having seen a steer lassoed with the three-pronged gaucho boleadores, I opined that was rough on the steer . . . whereupon my hosts demonstrated, with me as the none-too-willing target, that the grip of properlythrown boleadores is no worse than a strong handclasp.



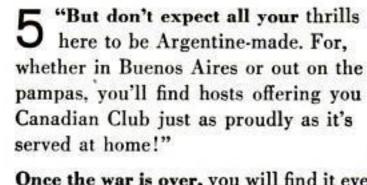
"But that was a cinch compared to my first fling at la sortija, popular asado game. They suspend small ring from a thread, then you ride at it full ilt. The object-to spear the ring with a slender lagger.



"Time out for feasting came none too soon. And what a feast!-al-3 "Time out for feasting came none too soon. And what a least:—almost an historical occasion. For, so I was told, the gaucho is a vanishing type. Today's Argentina moves on wheels-and wings.



"Today it's a land of great mechanized ranches and wheat fields, and an industrial giant too. And it's an air-minded land, to which tomorrow great Pan American Clippers will fly you from home ports in one day.



Once the war is over, you will find it even easier than now to visit Latin America. There you will find Canadian Club again. This whisky is light as Scotch,

rich as rye, satisfying as bourbonyet there is no other whisky in all the world that tastes like Canadian Club. It is equally satisfying in mixed drinks and highballs; so you can stay with Canadian Club all evening long-in cocktails before dinner and tall ones after. · That's why Canadian Club is the

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The location . . . an airfield somewhere in the Pacific area. The place . . . a recreation hut. The flyers . . . veterans all. The drink . . . Coca-Cola, served from its red dispenser just as at familiar soda fountains at home. Thus do fighting men get together for friendly recreation many places across the seas. The phrase Have a Coke expresses the friendliness and hospitality that come second-nature to your Yankee fighting

man. It's his way of saying, Pardner, you belong; you're a good Joe. Wherever they meet up with Coca-Cola, they find in the familiar pause that refreshes a flashback to their own way of living —friendliness and refreshment all wrapped up in one happy, home-like moment.

Our fighting men meet up with Coca-Cola many places overseas, where it's bottled on the spot. Coca-Cola has been a globe-trotter "since way back when".



You naturally hear Coca-Cola called by its friendly abbreviation "Coke". Both mean toquality product of The Coca-Cola Company.

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